

WAR CLOUD DARKER

Feeling that a Conflict with Spain Is Seen to Come.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Congress Makes Appropriation of \$50,000,000 for Emergency.

UNITED STATES IS READY.

Spirit of Patriotism is Universal Among American People.

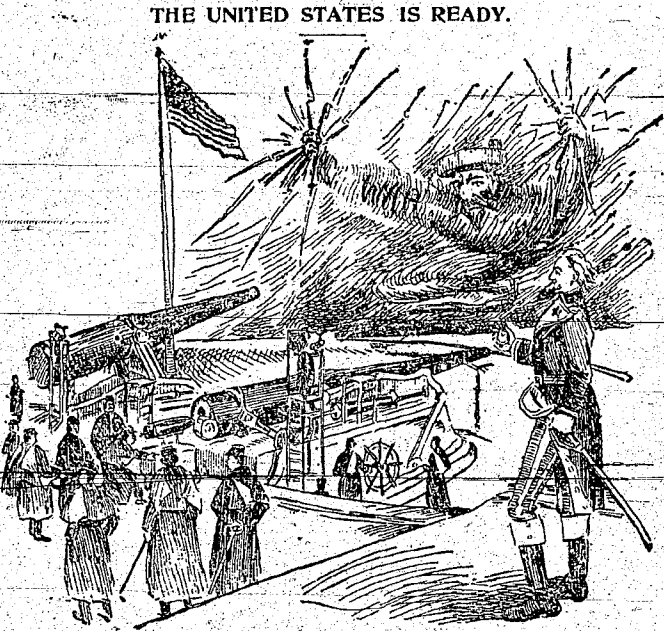
The Administration and All Officials at the National Capital Realize that the Country is Facing a Crisis—Conditions Demand Such that Hostilities Seem Inevitable—Spaniards Have Sought to Cause a Clash and Must Take the Bitter Consequences—No Honorable Recourse Save the Arbitration of Arms Appears Open.

Washington correspondence: THERE is a general feeling at the capital that we are face to face with a crisis. The bill to appropriate \$50,000,000 for the national defense is evidence that the administration has recognized this in its preparations for an emergency. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Monday introduced the bill



SPANISH PREMIER SAGASTA.

appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense. This bill is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That there is



THE UNITED STATES IS READY.

when there is an emergency. This appropriation is to be drawn against in just such an emergency.

The bill is not simply a private bill, it is an administration bill and an emergency measure. The situation regarding Cuba has become so delicate that it is recognized that war is inevitable unless Spain is made to understand that this Government is ready for war and will not stop at half-way measures. The President proposes to be ready for any emergency, and if Spain wages war she shall have it, but she will be driven from the western hemisphere. She has done enough blinding.

Although few persons will openly admit it, the feeling in the inner circles of the administration at the time this is written is that the country is on the verge of war. Conditions are such that an outbreak seems unlikely to be long postponed. There is good authority for the statement that Congress will declare war against Spain soon after the report of the board of inquiry into the Maine disaster has been made public.

The change of front on the part of the administration is regarded as significant. Mr. McKinley, who all along had seemed somewhat averse to the ominous move of asking Congress to assist him in making preparations for war, has thrown off his indifference and did not hesitate to request the emergency appropriation of \$50,000,000. The change in the attitude of Speaker Reed was even more noticeable than in the case of the President. The Speaker had set his face resolutely against every proposed piece of legislation which might be construed as intended to prepare the country for war. Mr. Reed had declared that there should be no increase in the standing army and that the bill for 1,500 additional seamen and the arming of the auxiliary cruisers should never see the light of day. Monday, however, Mr. Reed looked and acted very differently.

Heretofore the President has believed that he could bring the war in Cuba to an end by peaceful means. While not entirely confident that he could secure the peace and independence for the island by such means, he hoped at least that he might secure autonomy for Cuba with the promise of independence to be accorded the

strained situation or a misunderstanding to actual war, they argue, and this distance may never be bridged. In fact, there are plenty of acute observers of the situation who say Spain's apparent policy of aggressiveness is a mere bluff, designed for home consumption, and that the best possible treatment of it was to refuse the call of Gen. Lee and to refuse to change the plan of sending relief supplies to Cuba by war vessels. If it were Spain's purpose to test the firmness of the United States, to ascertain whether or not this country was really willing to take its place, gun in hand, ready to fight a duel, Spain has her answer.

Meanwhile, too, the most energetic practical preparations for war continue in this country. Ships are being fitted out as rapidly as possible, crews are being enlisted, ammunition is hurried forward, the coast defenses are manned, transports for troops are being prepared, the State militia are ready to jump aboard the cars. Not only is the President to have placed in his hands the funds with which to outfit all our own ships, including the merchant vessels subject to our call for transports or auxiliary cruisers, but he will be able to close contracts for the purchase of a number of foreign battleships and cruisers.

Moreover, it is proposed to let contracts at once for the construction of a large number of small torpedo boats, perhaps fifty or a hundred, to be built during the next two months on inland rivers and lakes, where they will be free from any possible Spanish attack, ready to be taken to the seaboard at a moment's notice. The meaning of all this is simply that the resources and ingenuity of the American people are brought into play in all their wonderful extent and celerity in preparation for the national defense. Coupled with the preparations which the Government has been making for months past, the sum total is most formidable and well calculated to impress Spain or any other possible enemy with the vastness of the task which she must undertake if she starts war upon us. The United States is ready for war, and at this moment is able to make war with terrible effectiveness. This Government is not seeking war, and is trying to avert war, but if it must come to blows we are ready to strike

PASSED IN A HURRY.

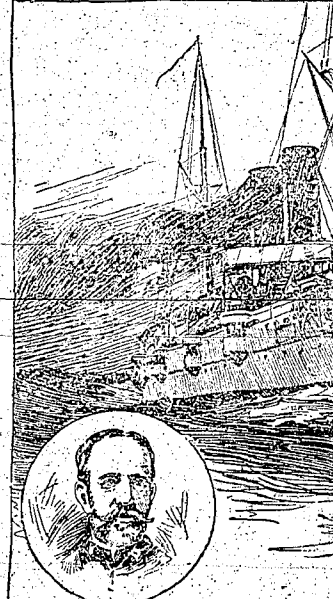
DEFENSE FUND VOTED WITHOUT WASTE OF TIME.

Senate and House Unanimous to a Man in Favor of the \$50,000,000 Emergency Bill—Montgomery Now at Havana—Sheriff Martin Acquitted.

With a Whoop.

On Tuesday the House by a unanimous vote appropriated \$50,000,000 to be used by the President for national defense. Wednesday the Senate, also by a unanimous vote and without debate, passed the House bill within the length of time consumed in reading it and calling the roll. In other words, the Senate in fifteen minutes authorized the President to expend \$50,000,000 if necessary for defense in the hour of the nation. The unity of the American people may be a surprise and a revelation to those unfamiliar with American character, says a Washington correspondent. In some quarters there has been a belief that the equities of sectional strife and the bitterness of our political contests had divided the people beyond the possibility of action. But suddenly the nation finds its peace endangered and its honor menaced from without, and in a breath, as it were, every local dissension has vanished and the people are united in a common purpose. For two days at least the United States Congress contained neither Republicans, Democrats nor Populists, but Americans only.

In a spirit of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the House of Representatives responded to the President's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting a vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands \$50,000,000 to be expended at his discretion for the national defense. Party lines were swept away and with a manly voice Congress voted its confidence in the administration. Many members who were joined with absent colleagues took the responsibility of breaking their faith in an unprecedented thing in legislative annals, in order that they might go record in support of this vast appropriation to maintain the dignity and honor of the country. Speaker Reed, who as presiding officer solemnly voted, except in case of a tie, had his name called and voted in his capacity as a Representative.



CRUISER MONTGOMERY AND HER COMMANDER.

On Wednesday the Senate discussed the bill when it came to prompt action. At the traditional convention of that body was thrown to the winds. It took less than thirty minutes' time and no speeches to pass the bill in the Senate, while the House gave up more than three hours to debate. The blind chaplain had hardly concluded the usual morning invocation when Senator Hale, erstwhile the "conservative" of the Senate on the Cuban question, the friend of the late Minister de Lome, made the report from the Committee on Appropriations and added that the committee had unanimously agreed to the fifty millions. The Senate passed for an immediate vote and, as is the custom in the Senate, called for the yeas and nays. There was no objection and the familiar nasal sound of the voice of the Senate clerk rang out announcing a roll call. Not a dissent was raised.

"The venerable Senators sat about with grave faces. The most distinguished audience that has assembled in the Senate gallery this session looked down upon the speaker with interest and sympathy in the Senate. It is safe to assert that never before had that body appropriated money at the rate of \$2,000,000 a minute with such unanimity. The result was announced—70 yeas in the affirmative. No dissenting vote. No Senators present and not voting. The remaining Senators that composed the body were accounted for by the traditional respect for pairs which characterizes the Senate. No applause greeted the announcement. The House on Tuesday applauded, roared, hissed or laughed by turns. Not a sign of approval or disapproval was raised in the Senate, for the rule forbids it. At 3:40 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the emergency appropriation bill was signed by President McKinley and became a law.

When it comes to facilitating business and making no noise about it, the Senate stands without a peer in the estimation of parliamentarians. Three minutes after it had given its assent so unostentatiously to a war measure the Senate rounded four bells and closed the doors, in order to work out the problem of an unconfirmed postmaster in the sworn secrecy of its own councils.

A will introduced in a suit in a Cincinnati court last week bore a certificate of probate, drawn and signed by William Henry Harrison, then clerk of the common pleas court of the county, just before he was nominated for President of the United States.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Parolovsky shell, a Polish invention, is composed of gelatine filled with an anesthetic gas, which is intended to put every soldier in whose proximity it bursts to sleep, who in time recovers from the stupor.

BOMBAY NATIVES RIOT.

Resist Sanitary Measures and Murder Several Europeans.

Serious native riots in opposition to the sanitary measures taken to check the spread of the bubonic plague have occurred in Bombay. A plague inspector and three English soldiers have been stoned to death by the mob, and other Europeans injured. Many rioters have been killed and wounded. The more ignorant natives have always resented the measures to stamp out the plague. The trouble began when a searching party visited the native quarter to ascertain if there were any dead dogs from the plague in the houses of low-caste Hindus and Mohammedans. The intrusion was resented, and in a surprisingly short time a mob collected which vented its fury upon all Europeans in sight. The police fired a volley into the mob, killing six natives and wounding many others. Business was suspended and all available troops and artillery were called on.

SHERIFF MARTIN ACQUITTED.

Neither He Nor His Deputies Are Found Guilty of the Wreck.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the jury in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with shooting striking miners at Lattimer Sept. 10, has returned a verdict. Long before the time for court to convene there was a big crowd waiting to gain admittance to the court room, and when the doors were thrown open there was a wild rush, but only a limited number were admitted. Judge Woodward did not take his seat on the bench until five minutes after 10 o'clock a. m. The jury coming in a few minutes later. When the jury was polled each juror answered not guilty as his name was called. There was an attempt at applause, but it was quickly suppressed by the judge.

CRUISER AT HAVANA.

Montgomery Anchors in the Harbor.

The Fern left from Havana for Key West, and will return with supplies for the starving reconcentrados. She will deliver these supplies at several ports along the northern coast of Cuba. The Montgomery entered port at Havana and anchored in front of La Machine, near the wreck of the Maine, and facing the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya. Captain Conner of the Montgomery, his officers and crew spent several hours on deck looking at the wrecked American battleship. They all said that they had never before seen

SLUMP IN ALL STOCKS.

DECLINE IN SECURITIES ALMOST CAUSES A PANIC.

Increasing Faith in War Rumors Has Marked Effect in Wall Street—Some Losses Are Heavy—Supreme Court Decision Favors Western Roads.

Millions Are Lost.

One billion dollars would not cover the paper losses on Wall Street Monday morning. Millions were actually lost. It was the most serious decline since the panic consequent upon Cleveland's Venezuela message. The obliteration of margin deals was completed and the loss sustained by many bona fide holders of securities was very heavy. London prepared the street for something extraordinary. The foreigners exhibited their apprehension of the American-Spanish struggle by quoting American values from 1/2 to 2 1/2 off. London started the ball rolling as soon as the market opened, and London by reason of the difference in time sets the pace for New York. New York Central with its \$100,000,000 of capital was quoted at \$3.37 1/2 a share lower than the close of Saturday. St. Paul, another favorite with the Englishmen, was about the same amount, or its \$77,000,000 stock, making a paper loss on these two stocks of over \$500,000,000, so that when Sugar and the hundred other securities with billions of capital are considered, it may be that the actual loss would not fall far short of \$500,000,000.

These terrifying declines persuaded brokers to send communications to their clients reading: "Get out of this market immediately. There will be a smash." This somber prediction was fulfilled at the start. Directly the gong sounded American Sugar certificates dropped from 12 1/2 to 12 1/4. Manhattan Elevated sunk from 102 1/2 to 98. Northwestern from 120 to 118 1/2. St. Paul from 92 1/2 to 89 1/2. Western Union from \$6 to \$4. Burlington from 93 1/2 to 90 1/2. Rock Island from 85 1/2 to 82 1/2. Jersey Central from 100 1/2 to 98.



General Lee.

THE Spanish Government recently intimated a desire for the loan of Gen. Lee, and suggested that a merchant ship instead of a man-of-war be employed to convey the relief supplies to the reconcentrados at Matanzas and Sagua le Grande, but was met with such a firm and emphatic negative from President McKinley that the subject was dropped. The incident occurred some days ago, but nothing was known about it in Washington outside the White House and the Department of State until it leaked out at Madrid and was cabled over. The action of the Spanish Government seems to have been prompted by the widely published and frequently denied report that Gen. Lee had informed the Secretary of State that the destination of the Maine was solely to external causes and was the result of a conspiracy; but the President does not consider that the Spaniards have any good reason to object to him, and Gen. Woodford was instructed to advise them to that effect. He was also instructed to inform them that the President has complete confidence in Gen. Lee's integrity and discretion, and intends to retain him at Havana as long as his services are necessary. There have been two other attempts by the Spanish Government to secure a change in the American consulate there—once when Gen. Williams took prompt action concerning the crew of the filibuster steamer Competitor and again since Lee has been in office.

WESTERN ROADS WIN.

Supreme Court Decides Maximum Freight Law Invalid.

The United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case declaring the law unconstitutional. Justice Harlan wrote the opinion; he holds the Nebraska law to be contrary to the constitution in that it authorizes the taking of property without due process of law and is therefore invalid. This case was instituted to test the validity of a law passed by the Nebraska Legislature in 1893, prescribing the maximum rates for the transportation of freight by railroads within the State. The act applies specifically to freight whose transit begins and ends in the State, and there was no effort in its enactment to control interstate freight. It affected all the railroads in the State and the railroad companies instituted the proceedings which were terminated by this opinion by filing a bill in the Nebraska Circuit Court soon after the law was enacted. The object of the bill was to secure an order restraining the State officials from putting the law into force. Much interest has been manifested in the decision ever since the case was docketed because of the probable influence a result favorable to the law would have upon legislation in other States.

Thirty Tons of Powder Daily.

The Dupont powder works are turning out thirty tons of smokeless powder every twenty-four hours. This is a most remarkable output, and the works are running on full time, turning out more powder than since 1861. A single mahogany log was recently sold in London for \$2,500.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday school at 10 o'clock. V. P. S. C. P. at 6 p. m. Prayers meeting every Wednesday evening.	
DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.	
METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Sunday school at 1 p. m.	
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.	
GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.	W. M. NABIN, Sec.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.	
SHARVING POST, No. 390, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.	J. C. HANSON, Adj. St.
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GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.	ANTON LARSON, N. G.
C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.	
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T. NOLAN, R. E.	
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 63, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.	Mrs. R. F. FORBES, W. M.
Mrs. FRED NABIN, Sec.	
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E., No. 700—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.	J. WOODBURN, C. H.
B. WISNER, R. S.	
GRAYLING HIVE, No. 39, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.	Mrs. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.
REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of C., meets in Castle Hall (first third third Wednesday of each month).	JULIUS K. MERTZ, K. of R. S.
AMOROS MCCLAIN, C. C.	
GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. 8, B. S. M., will hold their regular convention on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.	JULIUS K. MERTZ, T. J. M.
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GRATINGS, MICHIGAN.

STRIKE IS PROBABLE.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINERS MAY QUIT WORK.

Refusal of Operators to Pay Chicago Rates Is the Cause—Unless They Do So the Men Will Go Out April First—Bradstreet's Report.

Strike Spirit Rampant.

The coal miners of West Virginia are about to strike. Not in any of the strike spirit seen so rampant as it is now. In the New River, the Kanawha and the Fairmont districts the trouble is caused primarily by the refusal of the operators to agree to pay the Chicago rate, which is 10 cents per ton in excess of the rate that is now paid in the West Virginia bituminous districts. The first step toward enforcing the new rate was taken by the New River men, 1,600 of whom notified the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Association that they demanded an instant recognition of the Chicago scale. The operators refused and the men informed their employers that if the rate was not granted by April 1 they would strike. The men in the Fairmont district then took up the 10-cent increase and there also the operators refused the raise. The Fairmont men will hold a meeting and it is likely that this district too will join the strike under ordinary circumstances, will soon be idle. The situation is increasing in gravity.

NO HINDRANCE IN BUSINESS.

Continued Activity in Nearly All Lines Reported by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's commercial report says: "Continued activity in nearly all lines of distributive trade, but more particularly at the larger cities of the West, South and Far Northwest, continues to be the most favorable feature of the business. The demand for foodstuffs, groceries, hardware, iron and steel and its various forms and building material is relatively most active at the West seems evident from the slight tone of disappointment in reports from leading Eastern markets, where business is reported moving less rapidly than at the interior. Other favorable features include the heavier foreign demand for wheat and flour, as indicated by increased exports over last week and last year and bank clearings heavily exceeding corresponding periods of previous years. Larger wheat and flour, but smaller corn shipments, are a feature of export trade this week. The total export of wheat, flour, and other grain to the United States and Canada this week aggregated 4,484,701 bushels, against 3,252,093 bushels last week. Corn exports are smaller, amounting to only 2,285,056 bushels, against 5,054,000 bushels last week."

TO SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

King Oscar Conditionally Accepts the Offer Made by Wellman.

The State Department at Washington has received from the government of Sweden and Norway King Oscar's conditional acceptance of the offer made through the United States government by Walter H. Wellman to carry free of charge upon his north polar expedition, the steamer Laura, which is to sail from Tromsø, Norway, June 20, a party of Swedes to search for their countryman, Professor Andree, in Franz Josefland. "The government of the king does not expect to send out a search expedition," says the minister of foreign affairs, "but if the news of Andree's discovery July 1st would be felt by Mr. Wellman were to permit several persons familiar with the arctic regions to accompany his expedition for that purpose. The government of the king has learned with deep gratitude the courteous and generous offer made by Mr. Wellman."

Her Face in Enduring Stone.

The memory of the late Miss Frances E. Willard will be perpetuated in New York's new State Capitol by the carving of her portrait at the head of the grand stairway. Besides the portrait of Miss Willard, will be those of four other notable women of the past. These will be those of "Captain" Nellie Pitcher of revolutionary fame; Harriet Beecher Stowe, Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society, and Susan B. Anthony, leader in the movement for equal suffrage for nearly sixty years.

Prisoners Escape from Jail.

All the prisoners in the county and federal jail at Perry, O., escaped. At midnight one prisoner made a pretense of being sick and induced Turkey Wells to bring him some water. By some means the prisoners escaped from their cells and were in the jail corridor, and when the jailer appeared they pushed him into a cell, gathered up firearms and escaped.

Farmers Fight to the Death.

At Brown's Valley, Minn., John Nelson and Herman Dahlen, farmers, became involved in a dispute, which resulted in a shooting affray. Nelson seized a shotgun and killed Dahlen, and afterward shot himself with the same gun.

Threatened by Yellow Pupils.

Yellow Peril at Spanish school in the Chadrin, Neb., high school was severely beaten by a number of American lads for expressing himself in an offensive manner on the subject of the Maine disaster.

El ven Burn to Death.

Eleven men lost their lives in a fire that destroyed the Bowers Mission House at 265 Bowers, New York City. Their bodies were so badly charred that recognition is impossible.

Kentucky Town Scorching.

Monticello, the county seat of Wayne County, Kentucky, has been almost destroyed by fire. The court house, jail, two hotels, half a dozen stores and many dwellings were burned. But four buildings remain. The loss is over \$75,000.

Color Line Upheld by Court.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee decided that the State law requiring railroad companies to provide separate coaches for white and colored passengers was constitutional.

Rich Strike in the Big Salmon.

Thomas Elliott, a recent arrival at Seattle from Dawson City, says that he found the Canadian police excited over a gold strike made on the Big Salmon. A half breed connected with the mounted police sank three holes in different parts of the river bar, and dirt averaged \$250 per pan.

Great Strike Threatened.

At Charleston, W. Va., the Kanawha and New River coal miners have been ordered to strike on April 1, and 2,000 men will come out unless the operators agree to meet the terms offered by the United Mine Workers.

BULLETIN ON LIVE STOCK.

Decrease in Number of Horses, Cows, Cattle and Swine.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has issued the following bulletin on live stock: The returns of the number of live stock on farms in the United States Jan. 1 show 13,900,911 horses, 2,237,097 cows, 15,859,593 milch cows, 23,147,197 oxen and other cattle, 37,050,000 sheep and 39,750,003 swine. These figures show a decrease of 403,750 in the number of horses, 100,841 in milch cows, 1,244,211 in oxen and other cattle and 840,233 in swine. There is an increase of 538,347 in the number of sheep and 42,011 in mules. While there has been an increase in the number of milch cows in each of the New England States, and a considerable increase in the Northwestern States, there has been a decrease throughout almost the entire South, and this fact, together with a slight decrease in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, reduces the total for the country at large to six-tenths of 1 per cent below that of last year. Of the seventeen States reporting a total of over 1,000,000 horses, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska show an increase, and Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and eight Southern States a decrease. There is a marked increase in the value of live stock on farms reported from almost every section of the country, the total value of horses having increased during the year by \$25,713,011, that of mules, \$5,728,972; milch cows, \$35,573,933; oxen and other cattle, \$104,307,218; sheep, \$25,700,101, and swine, \$8,078,639—a total increase in value of \$230,102,859, or 14.27 per cent.

WHEAT IN FARMERS' HANDS.

Crop Returns Show that 121,000,000 Bushels Are Being Held.

The consolidated returns of the Department of Agriculture made up to March 1 show the wheat reserves in farmers' hands on that date to have been the equivalent of 22.9 per cent of last year's crop, or about 121,000,000 bushels. This is 33,000,000 bushels in excess of the farm reserve reported one year ago, but the result of the special wheat investigations made by the department last fall would indicate that the crop of 1896 was larger than the department had reason to believe at the time. The current farm hands are estimated to aggregate 783,000,000 bushels, or 41.1 per cent of last year's crop, as against 1,044,000,000 bushels, or 51 per cent, on hand on March 1, 1897, and 1,072,000,000 bushels, or 49.8 per cent, on March 1, 1896. The proportion of the total crop merchantable is estimated at 92.5 per cent, or 272,000,000 bushels, as against 272,000,000 bushels, or 83.9 per cent, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 313,000,000 bushels, or 44.2 per cent, on March 1, 1897.

CLIPPERTON ISLAND DISPUTE.

Mexican Government Wants \$1,500,000 From Phosphate Company.

The Mexican Government will attempt to compel the Oceanic Phosphate Company, a company of San Francisco, to pay an indemnity of \$1,500,000 for unlawfully shipping guano from Clipperton Island in the Pacific ocean. Although the Mexican Government claims the ownership of this island and presumes to the right to demand this indemnity for the foreign encroachment on its territory, the phosphate company is equally convinced that it has as much right to the island as the Mexicans. The company took possession of Clipperton Island in 1885, and since that time has been steadily shipping guano to San Francisco and to Honolulu, receiving from \$10 to \$20 a ton for it. In August of 1896 several shipsloads were sent from the island, the revenue from the sale of which the Mexican Government demands.

Union Defeated at Cleveland.

After more than two months' hard fighting the Globe shipyard strike at Cleveland, O., has been settled. The battle is declared off and the men compelled to acknowledge a defeat which may mean a total disintegration of their local union. The outcome gives a complete victory to the company, as the surrender was unconditional. Between four and five hundred hands were originally involved in the strike, but there have been numerous desertions.

Liquor License the Issue.

Village special elections occurred throughout Minnesota, liquor license being the principal issue. License carried on May 4 at Keshoreen, Dexter, Elk River, Pipestone, Fairmont, Madeline, Hector, Bellinham, Fairfax, Brownsdale, Hennings, Sherburne and Spring Valley. The following places went dry: Austin, Montrose, Windom, Eyota, Clarkfield and Hayfield.

Catalonia Towed Into Port.

The steamer Delaware picked up the Cunard liner Catalonia on Friday, 800 miles from Halifax, bound from Liverpool to Boston, and towed her into Halifax harbor. The liner had sustained a break in the crank shaft between the low and intermediate shafts; her slide valve gear was broken and her cylinder shirte was bent.

New Man to Study Stars.

Prof. James E. Keeler, now at Allegheny observatory, has been elected director of Lick observatory in California, to succeed Prof. Edward S. Holden, who recently resigned after twenty-five years' service. Keeler was educated at Johns Hopkins, and has made a specialty of spectroscopy.

Children Fatally Burned.

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Will Grant Us More Space.

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Fresh Trouble for Spain.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Hong-Kong says that a fresh rebellion has broken out in the Philippines and that fifty-three Spanish soldiers have been killed. No further details are known at Hong-Kong.

Alaska Relief Stations.

Although the Government relief expedition to the Yukon has been abandoned,

another plan has been substituted which will subdivide the same territory. The plan is to divide the herd of 337 reindeer now at Seattle into two herds. The greater number—337—will leave as soon as transportation arrangements can be perfected for Pyramid Harbor. Thence they will proceed over the Dalton trail to the Yukon river. At some point on American territory, on British territory, a relief supply station will be established under the immediate charge of William Wellman. The remaining reindeer will be sent to Prince William Sound, together with about fifty herders, under command of Captain Abercrombie. The second expedition will leave for Prince William Sound some time in May and will start for the interior of Alaska in June.

WHAT IN FARMERS' HANDS.

Crop Returns Show that 121,000,000 Bushels Are Being Held.

The consolidated returns of the Department of Agriculture made up to March 1 show the wheat reserves in farmers' hands on that date to have been the equivalent of 22.9 per cent of last year's crop, or about 121,000,000 bushels. This is 33,000,000 bushels in excess of the farm reserve reported one year ago, but the result of the special wheat investigations made by the department last fall would indicate that the crop of 1896 was larger than the department had reason to believe at the time. The current farm hands are estimated to aggregate 783,000,000 bushels, or 41.1 per cent of last year's crop, as against 1,044,000,000 bushels, or 51 per cent, on hand on March 1, 1897, and 1,072,000,000 bushels, or 49.8 per cent, on March 1, 1896. The proportion of the total crop merchantable is estimated at 92.5 per cent, or 272,000,000 bushels, as against 272,000,000 bushels, or 83.9 per cent, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 313,000,000 bushels, or 44.2 per cent, on March 1, 1897.

CLIPPERTON ISLAND DISPUTE.

Mexican Government Wants \$1,500,000 From Phosphate Company.

The Mexican Government will attempt to compel the Oceanic Phosphate Company, a company of San Francisco, to pay an indemnity of \$1,500,000 for unlawfully shipping guano from Clipperton Island in the Pacific ocean. Although the Mexican Government claims the ownership of this island and presumes to the right to demand this indemnity for the foreign encroachment on its territory, the phosphate company is equally convinced that it has as much right to the island as the Mexicans. The company took possession of Clipperton Island in 1885, and since that time has been steadily shipping guano to San Francisco and to Honolulu, receiving from \$10 to \$20 a ton for it. In August of 1896 several shipsloads were sent from the island, the revenue from the sale of which the Mexican Government demands.

Union Defeated at Cleveland.

After more than two months' hard fighting the Globe shipyard strike at Cleveland, O., has been settled. The battle is declared off and the men compelled to acknowledge a defeat which may mean a total disintegration of their local union. The outcome gives a complete victory to the company, as the surrender was unconditional. Between four and five hundred hands were originally involved in the strike, but there have been numerous desertions.

Liquor License the Issue.

Village special elections occurred throughout Minnesota, liquor license being the principal issue. License carried on May 4 at Keshoreen, Dexter, Elk River, Pipestone, Fairmont, Madeline, Hector, Bellinham, Fairfax, Brownsdale, Hennings, Sherburne and Spring Valley. The following places went dry: Austin, Montrose, Windom, Eyota, Clarkfield and Hayfield.

Catalonia Towed Into Port.

The steamer Delaware picked up the Cunard liner Catalonia on Friday, 800 miles from Halifax, bound from Liverpool to Boston, and towed her into Halifax harbor. The liner had sustained a break in the crank shaft between the low and intermediate shafts; her slide valve gear was broken and her cylinder shirte was bent.

New Man to Study Stars.

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STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Two Adrians Boys Drowned While Skating—Threw Himself Into a Mine Shaft—Bigamist Gets Four Years—St. Clair's Polluted Drinking Water.

Two Boys Drowned.

Two Adrian colored lads, Chas. Johnson, aged 16, and Norval Simmons, 13, were drowned at the ice pond on Springbrook avenue. Both went out with snow shovels in the morning to clear a place to skate, leaving about 11 o'clock. Johnson's boy not returning to dinner, Mr. Johnson, at once set out to look for him, and soon discovered hats and mittens on the ice. A raft was hastily improvised and parties went out to the center of the pond, where the ice was broken, and there in five feet of water both were found dead. Every effort to resuscitate them failed. No one saw them there, and the way the accident occurred is entirely surmise.

Family of Giants.

A remarkable family of giants has been discovered at Leslie. This family consists of the father and five children—four sons and a daughter, and their average height is 6 feet 6 inches. The father is the tallest, being 6 feet 8 1/2 inches in height. The sons range from 6 feet 8 inches to 6 feet 10 inches, and the daughter, who is but 14 years of age, measures 6 feet 1 inch. Several opportunities have been presented to these tall people to travel with sideshows, and at one time the father claims to have overtaken the giant with the Barham show, by stepping on the platform beside him and looking over his head. The family is among the best citizens of Leslie.

The Season's Fruit Prospects.

The growers in the fruit belt of Michigan expect to receive more from their crops this summer than in previous years. One reason for this is that they will not give commission merchants a chance to swindle them, but will dispose of their crops through their own association, organized for the purpose of disposing of the crops to the best advantage. A uniform system of packing and grading will be adopted which, if adhered to, is expected to keep the price up.

He Fell 444 Feet.

John F. Armstrong, a mining man well known throughout the Lake Superior region, while temporarily insane, brought on by illness, walked to one of the Lake Superior Mining Company's shafts at Ishpeming and jumped into the opening, falling 444 feet. His body was sent to Marquette for interment. He was unmarried.

Sewage in the Drinking Water.

Over 100 cases of fever have been reported to Health Officer, Luchas at St. Clair during the last few weeks. Several deaths have resulted. Health Officer Luchas thinks that Port Huron sewage entering into the St. Clair river, from which St. Clair derives its water supply, is the cause.

Sentence Passed on Bigamist Seely.

David Seely, who pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy and had three wives after him at once and was known to have been sentenced to Jackson prison for four years and six months by Judge Buck at Kalamazoo.

Durians at Danville.

Some time during a recent night burglars broke into Gaylord's store at Danville and stole about \$100 worth of cigars, neckwear, shoes, etc.

Values Her Heart at \$10,000.

Nellie Mackintosh of Burnside has commenced suit against Oliver Wattles, a banker, for breach of promise, laying damages at \$10,000.

Byron Roller Mill Burned.

The Byron roller mill burned. It was owned by E. C. Tuckey. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss \$7,000; insurance \$5,000.

State News in Brief.

Charlotte is to have an electric fire alarm system.

It is said that the proposed Pontiac and Flint electric railroad is assured.

Farmers fifteen miles south of Saginaw have drilled into coal veins six feet thick. The lively stable of John Chamberlain at Carson City burned. Loss \$1,100; insurance \$700.

William Haldane, founder of the Grand Rapids furniture industry, is dead, aged 61 years.

Cornelius Rutherford, alias Francisco, aged 19 years, committed suicide in Goodwin township.

The Port Huron Grocers and Butchers' Association, recently organized, is waging war on all gift schemes.

Accountants who have been working on the books of West Bay City say that \$23,000 cannot be accounted for.

By the death of an aunt in Australia three children of Mrs. M. Jager of Escanaba will receive \$5,000 each.

A man named Reid, working in the woods near Cheboygan, was caught under a falling tree and seriously injured.

The building of the Battle Creek, Gull Lake and Kalamazoo electric railroad is causing a boom in real estate along the line.

The Crump Manufacturing Co. of Bay City has received orders from the East for a large number of dynamite and cartridge boxes.

The heirs of Harvey Warren of Galesburg have divided his \$100,000 estate in an amicable manner. The widow was given \$16,000 in lieu of dower.

At St. Joseph, B. F. King died at the age of 73. He was father of Ben King, the poet, and was formerly one of the wealthiest men in the county.

Eighty thousand pounds of sugar beet seed will be distributed among the farmers who have contracted to grow the beets for the sugar factory at Bay City.

The Industrial works of Bay City, manufacturers of heavy railroad machinery, is now running day and night. There are more orders ahead than at any time since 1890.

Manager McVittie of the Detroit Dry Dock Company announced that a dry dock of sufficient size to accommodate the largest ships on the great lakes is to be built near Detroit.

Quar is assured of a large profit in the spring, as the cash has already been raised for it. With the coal and limestone nearby to be developed, the town promises to take on quite a boom in the spring.

J. W. Clark, master mechanic of the peninsula division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., at Escanaba, has been succeeded by Frank Slater of Chicago.

Mrs. William Case of Mosherville has recovered a verdict of \$8,000 against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. She was put off a train at the wrong place while on her way to Berwick and sustained severe injuries in the darkness.

Lansing Council has granted franchises to both the Lansing & St. Johns and St. Johns and Lansing & Dearborn and Ann Arbor Railway companies. The routes are satisfactory to the companies, which promise to begin work at once.

A Methodist revival at Armada yielded fifty converts.

Thomas G. Greedy has been appointed postmaster at South Lyon.

Charles Bycroft was seriously injured in a coasting accident at Ypsilanti.

The residence of Mrs. A. B. Buck at Mason was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,200—insured.

Deposits of pyrites, lime, coal, iron, etc., have been found near Omer. Mines will be opened.

Parker Divine, a youngster, fell through a hole in the ice on the lake at Lakeview and was drowned.

The farm residence of John Monger, near Benton Harbor, was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin.

The Polish church war at Bay City is ended. Both factions have asked the bishop to restore harmony.

James McGuire's general store at Bear Lake was entered by burglars, who secured but a small amount of cash.

M. P. Allen, who has run a general store at Carsonville for three years, has moved his stock of goods to Kale.

Thatcher brothers have been skinning the woods on lakes north of St. Clair, owned by D. J. Campau of Detroit.

Burglars at Alpena robbed Sinter & Rice's saloon of \$4 in cash, several dozen bottles of liquor and 14,000 cigars.

The Western Underwriters' Association of Chicago has been licensed to do a fire insurance business in Michigan.

The expenses of Port Huron's city government for the current fiscal year will exceed those of last year by \$25,000.

William H. Hitchcock and wife left for Fairport, N. Y., to take possession of \$65,000 left by Hitchcock's grandfather.

Portland is to have a new soldiers' monument, which will probably be finished in time for dedication on Memorial Day.

The wife of Joseph Droste of Westphalia recently gave birth to triplets, two girls and a boy. The boy lived but a few days.

Mrs. Robinson, an old colored woman, was found dead in her home at Lapeer. She had apparently been dead for two weeks.

Fire has broken out in the fourteenth level of Lake Superior mine No. 7, at Ishpeming and it is feared much damage will result.

Roy Brown, a green brakenman on the Michigan Central Railroad, had one of his legs so badly crushed it had to be amputated.

John Decker of St. Clair has pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing timber from a tract owned by Daniel J. Campau of Detroit.

The Toledo Ice Co. has settled with all the men injured in the collapse of its building at Whitmore Lake, and there will be no damage suits.

Miss Maud P. Donaldson, deputy register of deeds at Mt. Clemens, was struck on the head by a falling door spring and was severely injured.

A six-week-old baby of William Decker of Detroit was burned to death. The father was seriously burned in his attempts to rescue his child.

The residence of Homer Case, six miles north of Battle Creek, in Bedford, burned with most of the household goods. Loss \$1,500. No insurance.

The Bay City branch of the Order of Iron Hall, which collapsed several years ago, will divide the property of the order in its possession among its members.

Theodore Neville was struck and killed by a north-bound passenger train on D. & M. road while walking on the track between Pincinco and Saginaw.

Prof. Q. Wetmore of Dowagiac left for the Klondike with only 60 cents in his pocket. Wetmore is a magician and expects to earn his way to the gold fields.

Michigan postmasters have been appointed as follows: G. W. Noble, Buchanan; James Monroe, Kalamazoo; Charles Brebner, Newberry



Sorghum Forage.

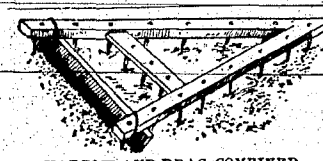
The value of sorghum, either cured or put up in ensilage, has been fully demonstrated during the past three years. Under ordinary conditions two heavy crops can be raised each year from one sowing, running anywhere from eight to fifteen tons total per acre. As this crop stands the drought well, can be easily and cheaply handled by the improved machinery now in use, and its good for years when properly put up, it would seem to be the sure feed crop for this section. The cured sorghum is more easily handled in feeding, but it is more expensive to harvest and cure, and is subject to more waste than the ensilage crop, which is cut and bound in one operation by the sorghum binder and piled green in huge stacks, where by its own weight all air is excluded and it is without further expense converted into the best of feed for use as required. It would be well for stockmen and farmers to carefully investigate this matter, and if convinced of the value of sorghum as the feed crop, then plant largely for this year. Experience seems to favor sowing in drills as best, with broadcast sowing next. Corpus Christi (Texas) Caller.

Hog Raising.
It is neither profitable nor always entirely safe to keep great numbers of hogs together. Besides the liability to disease getting among them, there is always a certainty that the stronger will crowd the weaker from their feeding places, so that the inequality in size will increase instead of decreasing. In every litter there are always one or two weaklings that were born runt, and unless given a better chance than their fellows they will always remain runts. The best way to manage this is when the pigs are 7 or 8 weeks old, take out the strongest ones and wean them, giving them plenty of the best food that can be got to make growth. Then the runts left to suckle the sow alone will in two or three weeks more take a start that may make them as good as the others, so that in later life all can be fed together. No other feed, without the sow's milk, will do this, though such other feed should be given and the pigs be encouraged to eat all they can be made to eat.—American Cultivator.

Seedling Strawberries.
The amateur fruit gardener may find in the production of seedling strawberries an occupation of fascinating interest. It may be easily done. At fruiting time select the best berries from plants of the best varieties obtainable. Crush the berries and carefully wash out and dry the seed. Plant the seed in a protected spot, in rich ground, partially shaded. Transplant the most promising plants after the fourth leaf appears, and afterward cultivate them the same as other plants. Probably there will be no two plants exactly alike. They will differ in foliage, fruit, time of maturing, and in the manner of their growth. They may bear but slight resemblance to the plants that produced the seed. There may be no variety better than that from which it originated. And yet there may be one new seedling of superior quality, to obtain which may richly reward the efforts of years.

An Overlooked Crop.
A great many suggestions have been made in favor of renovating the land, and to secure improvement at a small cost by plowing under green crops. Of the crops recommended may be mentioned clover, cow peas, soja beans, rye and even corn and millet. There is another crop, however, which has been somewhat overlooked, and which can be grown on almost any soil, and that is turnips. The turnip crop need not be planted until July, or even August, and it grows rapidly, being off the land in a short time. On medium land from thirty to forty tons can be grown, and the tops are more valuable than the bulbs for turning under. The English farmers grow turnips, allow sheep to feed on them, and turn them under as a manure crop. Turnips may be broadcast on well-prepared land, using plenty of seed, and will soon cover the ground. Crops are grown in that way in the Southern States, and the cost is but little, as they require no cultivation when the seed is broadcasted.

Cradle Crusher and Leveler.
One who has tried it would be surprised to find how much execution the device shown in the cut will accomplish.



HARROW AND DRAG COMBINED.

Insert a narrow plank in front of the rear teeth of an A harrow, and the land will be harrowed, the lumps crushed and the surface leveled, at one operation. One can also, by stepping on and off the crosspiece, drag earth from knolls and deposit it in depressions, thus grading the land very nicely.—Orange Judd Farmer.

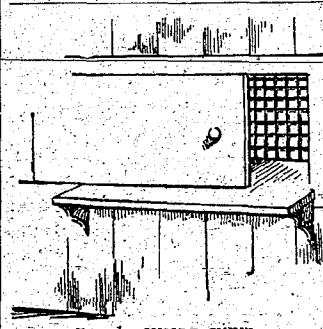
Feeding Young Calves.
While there is no food that is better for calves than whole milk from cows, it is much too expensive to feed to any except those that are being fattened for the butcher, and to them only for three or four weeks. For calves that are to be raised, whole milk is much too fattening. Skim-milk is better, and there is so much better use for skim-milk on most farms than it is usually diluted with water, and then re-concentrated by additions of grain made from oatmeal, etc., to remove the lumps. If this should cause scours,

change the oatmeal for a tablespoonful of fine wheat flour, which should be cooked into a porridge and mixed with the skim milk and water.

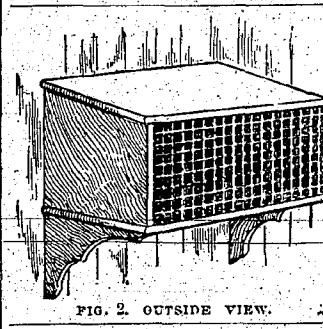
Seeding with Oats.
Oats are not reckoned a good crop to seed with either with clover or grass. We have, however, had fair success in sowing clover seed with oats by having the land fall plowed, and merely cultivated in the spring. Only a bushel and a half to two bushels of oats should be sown with grass or clover seed, but this sown early will start out and produce as large a crop as a bushel more of oats would bring if sown a month later. This is really the best way to grow the oat crop every year. The smaller amount of seed sown early stools more, and makes very nearly as great a growth of straw with better filled heads than the plants that are crowded early in the season.—American Cultivator.

The Garden as a Help.
It is the women folk who best appreciate the garden, for it is they who have to provide the variety of food required by their families, including too often one or more hired men. Nothing so much helps to provide a varied diet as a good garden. In the earliest spring there will be lettuce, radishes, and onions from sets, and then in order will follow asparagus, peas, beans, sweet corn, intermixed with which will be all kinds of roots, most of which are better gathered when small, from the thinnings of the main crop, than if left to grow until fall, when they will lose the delicacy and tenderness they had in the previous summer.

Keeping Odors Out of Milk.
It is well known that milk remaining in the stable quickly absorbs odors that injure butter flavor. It is an inconvenience on many farms to carry away to the dairy-room each pail as soon as it



is filled. The sketches show a handy shelf built outside the cattle quarters, but reached from within. As each pail is filled the slide is pushed back and the pail is set out on the shelf, where it is protected by the top and the grating from cats, etc., while it is surrounded by pure air. Fig. 1 shows the inside



and Fig. 2 the outside arrangement of this ventilated barn milk-closet.—American Agriculturist.

Gates in Place of Bars.
A gate that easily swings on its hinges is not much more expensive in first cost than a set of bars. If all the time required to let down the bars and put them up again is reckoned, the bars must be seen to be much the most expensive. When stock are driven through bars let down on one side only, stock driven through will often jump over the part of the bar in the middle, and will thus learn the habit of jumping. When a gate swings open it leaves a clear passage, and the contraction of bad habits is impossible.

Minerals in Fruits.
So large a part of most fruits is water that we are apt to forget their other constituents, which are chiefly mineral. All fruits require potash for their seeds, and this mineral also seems to be necessary to aid in ripening the fruit. This is probably done by keeping the foliage healthy. Apples, pears and grapes are also benefited by applications of phosphate. With plenty of mineral fertilizers no stable manure will be needed.

To Protect Trees from Borers.
Mix cement with skim milk and apply with a stiff brush. Mix only a small quantity at a time, as it may "set." Apply it somewhat in a thin coating, and then make a second application. First remove the earth from the trunk of the tree and apply the cement mixture 6 inches below the surface of the ground, and a foot above. It will also protect against the gnawing of rabbits and mice if put on two feet above the surface, as it becomes stone.

Radishes.
Radishes are hardy plants, and the seed germinates and starts in a few days after being planted. They can be grown now in a cold frame, provided it is covered at night and contains enough fresh manure to create slight warmth underneath. The best radishes are those that are forced from the start, as they will be then crisp and tender. They can be had on the table early in the year and until late in the fall.

New Varieties of Fruit.
Beginners with fruit should not be too enthusiastic over the merits of new varieties. Every year "the best" comes out, the highest praised variety of last year being forgotten in the catalogues of this year. The proper plan is to visit the fruit farm of some experienced neighbor and take his advice. The old standards should be tested on a limited scale. Climate and soil must be considered in selecting varieties.

Western Grown Celery.
Celery is a crop which requires very rich land. But it will bear farther carriage without loss than any other market vegetable. A good deal of the celery used in Eastern large cities is grown in various parts of the West on rich, muddy lands.

RECORD OF ONE YEAR

A TWELVEMONTH WITH WILLIAM MCKINLEY PRESIDENT.

Even His Political Enemies Are Forced to Acknowledge the Gratifying Improvement in the Business Condition of the Country.

One Year of McKinley.

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, has been President of the United States for one year. The campaign that preceded his election was, in some of its features, the most notable in the history of the country as a direct issue was made between a sound currency and a financial system which meant nothing less than a repudiation of the government's obligations. It was the issue of national honor against national dishonor and national triumph in such a way as to declare to the world that this was an honest government, one that meant to pay its debts in honest money, worth dollar for dollar, one that could not and would not default its creditors or repudiate any of its obligations to those who had trusted it and who had come to its aid in its hour of need.

But the victory of the Republican candidate for President in that campaign meant even more than this. For a number of years the business of the country had been in a depressed condition. Account for it as you may, capital had grown timid, and instead of seeking investment in industrial enterprises had hidden itself in the vaults or found a resting place in such investments as could not be affected by the uncertainties that prevailed in the markets of the country. There was no confidence among business men. Merchants instead of branching out and trying to increase their trade, were not only holding back, but were narrowing the limits of their operations, so that if disaster came upon them, their losses would be the minimum. A large number of the most important industries of the country were seriously crippled, and some of them seemed to be hopelessly wrecked. Mills had stopped running, mines had been abandoned, and most of those factories that were doing any work at all were operating on short time and with less than half the usual force. The army of the unemployed had thousands upon thousands in its ranks, and seemed to be growing all the time. The treasury of the United States, in spite of repeated loans, was in a demoralized condition, showing larger and larger deficits every month.

The outlook, certainly, was not a cheerful one, and there were very few who could be convinced that with the inauguration of a Republican President, pledged to sound money and a wise tariff policy would come a complete reversal of business conditions, that prosperity would follow close upon the heels of adversity, and that a general trade revival would begin at once. People pool-poohed the idea, made fun of it, laughed at it, until the change for the better became so marked in all parts of the country—east, west, north and south—that they had to stop their jokes at its expense and admit that a marvelous transformation had occurred. Carrying out the promises made for the people Congress was called together and a tariff bill passed, one that is by no means perfect, but one that has already put the treasury of the country into decent shape, checked the monthly deficits and placed the receipts of the Government more than on a par with its expenditures.

The country's business revival has begun. The record of the past year, remarkable though it was in nearly every branch of trade and commerce, is but an earnest of even a greater record for the second year of this administration. There have been very few periods in the history of this country when the people were enjoying a larger share of substantial prosperity than they are to-day. In view of this and in view of the magnificent work done by this administration for the good of this land, it is now the solemn duty of the American people to stand by the man they have chosen as the chief executive of the Government under which they live. Have faith in the President of the United States. Be assured that he can be trusted to act with prudence and discretion, and at the same time, to uphold the honor of the country, the greatest nation of the world.—Baltimore American.

Exclusion, Not Protection.
Those Democratic papers which never lose an opportunity to attack the protective tariff have been justifying the action of the German government in excluding American apples and other fruits. They say that we are simply getting a dose of our own medicine. There is a great deal of difference between an act of exclusion and a protective tariff. Germany now taxes many imports. So does England. The right of a nation to tax imports is not denied in our contentions with Germany. If Germany wants to place a duty on imported apples, we cannot object. But that duty must be general; that is, it must be applied to the imports from all countries, unless there is an equivalent rendered under reciprocity or favored nation customs. As we understand it, Germany does so levy duties on imports from America.

What is objected to in the recent order is the fact that our fruits were excluded and not only excluded but branded as dangerous, that is affected with diseases or noxious insects. It does not require a large amount of explanation to show that there is a great and a vital difference between German exclusion and American protection.

Should Be Done by Friends.
Experience proves that there is no interruption of prosperity caused by revision of the tariff where those do it who are guided by the great protective principle that American interests, whatever they are, must be paramount. The Republican party has discussed and adopted a dozen changes in the tariff since 1890, and not one of them caused the slightest diminution of confidence or interfered in the smallest degree with business progress. The consideration of the McKinley bill was coincident with the highest tide of prosperity. The preparation of the Dingley bill was accompanied by steady progress toward better times. It was only

when the tariff was being tinkered with by those whose avowed purpose was to disregard American interests that paralysis fell upon the business of the nation.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

Congress with the President.

President McKinley has so carried himself in the greatest crisis that has come upon the country since the war for the Union as to call forth commendation and support from members of all parties, and from every section of the country. It must be very gratifying to him to receive these testimonials, coming at a time when they signify much, not only to himself, but to all critics at home and abroad who have prophesied that the people and the President would in some way fail when the crucial test of patriotism came.

It is very important to have in times of great excitement a cool-headed and courageous man in the President's chair. It is more important to have that cool-headed and courageous man closely in sympathy with the finer impulses and higher convictions of the people. The United States stands to-day with a man in the President's chair who has exhibited the judgment, the courage, the address of the statesman in grappling with a momentous issue, and who has behind him the Senate, and the House of Representatives, and the people of every State. Such a spectacle in these modern times is as rare as it is impressive.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Subsidies Not Necessary.
It will not be necessary to subsidize vessels to build up our merchant marine. A discriminating duty, so graduated as to time that it will give opportunity to build American ships to carry our products, will effect the desired change without cost to the people. And when we take into consideration the beneficial results that must come to American industries and workmen from our building this commercial marine, more than ever is borne upon us the necessity and policy of prompt and sufficient action by Congress which will set the shipyards and machine shops in operation to carry out the grand plan of American ships for American products.—Tacoma Leader.

New Kind of Argument.
A Democratic paper complains that "Great Britain, France and Germany are responding to American tariff restrictions on their goods by setting up their textile plants in America." This is supposed to work a hardship by introducing foreign capital and labor, a new kind of free trade argument, but not much worse than the others.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Will Bring Order Out of Chaos.
To our Democratic free trade friends we say: Peace! Be still! Possess your souls in patience! and whether you desire it or not, the policies of the Republican party will rectify matters, and bring order out of chaos in which four years of Democratic misrule left the country.—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

May Put Up the Bars.
President McKinley has the authority to put up the bars so high that German manufactures and products can be kept out of this country entirely. He is quite likely to use that power if Germany persists in its policy of reprisal.—Syracuse Post.

Maintain the Level.
There is a possible level above which wages cannot be forced, and it is the province of a protective tariff to prevent this level from being a low one.—American Craftsman.

Awful Robbery.
Sheep that sold for 50 cents a head under the Wilson bill now sell for \$4 per head. "The robber tariff!"—Springfield (Mo.) Republican.

Dingley Tariff Tonic.



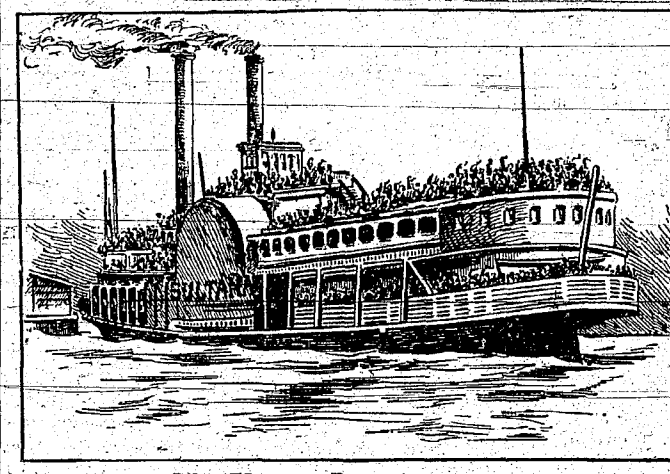
The expiration of the charter of a toll road company is held, in Virginia, on Toll-Road Company vs. people, Virginia (Col.), 37 L. R. A. 711, to make the road a public way—at least if the corporation had only an easement therein and did not own the fee. A note to this case is on the subject of the right to take tolls without a franchise.

GREAT NAVAL TRAGEDY.

Explosion on the Sultana that Killed 1,500 American Troops.

Dreadful as is the loss of more than 250 lives on the Maine, this fatality is not the worst in the naval annals of the United States. By far the greatest loss of life from one American vessel, and probably unsurpassed in the history of the world, was when, at the close of the civil war, the Mississippi steamer Sultana blew up her boilers near Memphis and hurled 1,500 Union soldiers to death.

The Sultana was a fine, large vessel, 285 feet long, which plied between St. Louis and New Orleans. She left New Orleans one fine April morning in 1865 on her return to St. Louis with a heavy cargo. She touched at Vicksburg, on her trip up the river, and took on board

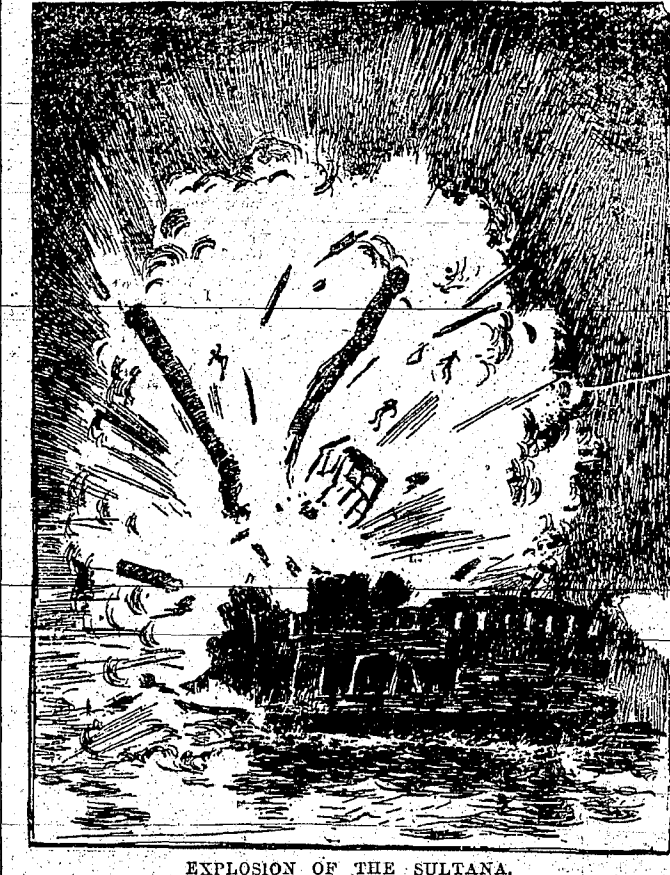


THE TRAGIC STEAMER SULTANA.

2,100 Union soldiers, who had been prisoners at Columbia, Liberty, Andersonville and other Southern prisons, and who had either been exchanged or freed by the light of their jailers. The soldiers were from the West, and there were several cases of 100 or so belonging to one regiment.

This was an enormous load for the steamer and she made slow progress up the river. The boat coaled at Memphis. After taking on an unusually large supply, she left Memphis at 8 o'clock at night, April 26, 1865. She pulled out of the harbor for the last time and started up the river. But she did not go far. About ten miles above Memphis, while all were asleep, the vessel exploded. It was 4 o'clock in the morning, April 27, 1865, that the Sultana was wrecked, with a loss of 1,500 men, nearly all Union soldiers.

One of the boilers burst, tearing out one whole side of the hull. The vessel then listed to one side, while the other, which had caught fire, burned furiously as the swift gale fanned the flames into a roaring blaze. It was a horrible scene. Twenty-two hundred men were



EXPLOSION OF THE SULTANA.

blown into the air, and fell into the water with the shattered ruins of the once proud Sultana. Many of the men were proud to pieces, while hundreds sank beneath the waves.

The night was hideous with the cries and men who clung to the remains of the wrecked craft. The Marble City and Jenny Lind were both in the harbor at Memphis, but having no steam, they could not go to the rescue. The little steamer Gray Eagle happened to be coming down the river, and picked up about 400 of the struggling men and carried them to the United States Hospital at Memphis. Occasionally there and there in the North to-day can be found a survivor of that awful night.

The El Dorado Myth.
El Dorado is the term now heard on every side in connection with the placer mines of Alaska and the Northwest Territory of Canada. Its derivation is of interest. In the fifteenth century it was rumored that there existed in the northern part of South America a city of great wealth called Manoa, whose king, El Dorado by name, was periodically smeared with gold dust, until his whole body had a gilded appearance. It was said that on these occasions he threw gold, emeralds and other precious metals and gems into a sacred lake, in which he afterward bathed.

Beginning in 1522 the Spaniards sent many large expeditions to search for this mythical city, and most of them ended disastrously; hundreds of lives were lost. One explorer, Orellana, averred that he found El Dorado in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540. This was disproved, but the search was continued down to the eighteenth century. Some of the results were the conquest and settlement of New Granada, the making known to the world of the mountain region of Venezuela, the dis-

covery of the noble rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon, and the exploration of the vast forests west of the Andes. About the end of the sixteenth century an English expedition either sent out by or under the personal leadership of Raleigh penetrated into Guiana, thereby obtaining a claim on that country which has resulted in the acquisition of the modern British colony of that name.

It has been supposed that the origin of this fable arose from the yearly celebration of a tribe of Indians near Gogot, whose chief was on these occasions gilded with gold dust, but this ceremony was never witnessed by the Spaniards, and the story may simply be another version of the El Dorado myth.

The name El Dorado was commonly used to describe the city or country

which was the object of the search, but a later usage of the term has been its figurative application with regard to any region of more than common richness. El Dorado County, in California, was the scene of the famous gold finds of '49, and since then the expression has been used to describe many gold camps.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS.
Interesting Figures on the Drink Bills of Four Leading Nations.

The British Board of Trade has just published some figures showing the consumption of wine, beer and spirits in the countries of Europe and the United States. The report emphasizes one fact that is generally overlooked and that is that the consumption of the various intoxicating beverages is controlled, very largely, by climate. Spirits predominate for drink in the cold countries, beer in the more moderate and wines in the southern sections. Thus we see that spirits are used very largely in Scotland, northern Russia, Swe-

PLUCKING THE INNOCENT.

One Fakir Who Was "Done" by the Farmers.

"No," said the soap fakir to a group of people that had gathered around him, "there is no use talking to me about the innocence of the countryman. He may buy a gold brick occasionally or sign a blank check and lose his farm, but, as a rule, he can take care of himself just as well as the next one and generally a little better. If I knew as much as some farmers I wouldn't be in this business, and you can gamble on that."

"Why, say, do you know what happened to me the last time I was down in the country? I got pinched, that's what I done. I got my satchel out in front of the hotel in a little town about thirty miles out east of here and began to do a few tricks to draw a crowd."

"After I'd made an egg disappear and pulled a few knots open for them, I says: 'Now, gentlemen, I'm goin' to show you a trick that nobody else on earth has ever attempted. You see my hat here? Well, we'll imagine for the time being that it's a flower pot. Out of that hat I'm goin' to make a bush grow up, and when I've done that I'll make every leaf on it turn into a \$5 note.'"

"What? Did I do it? Of course I did! But, say, do you know what come of it? Blamed if they didn't arrest me and fine me \$15 for raising bills, which the justice of the peace said was contrary to the statutes made and provided."

"Well, I sort of had a hankerin' to know whether they done it in good faith or just because they thought I was easy pickin', and what do you think I found out? Why, the people of that town hadn't paid any taxes for eight years. They'd actually been running things by pluckin' just such innocent fellows as me."

"Now, gentlemen, there's a \$1 bill in one of these little packages. Who will give me 10 cents for the first choice?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ISAAC B. POTTER.

New President of the League of American Wheelmen.

Isaac B. Potter, the new president of the League of American Wheelmen, is a lawyer and one of New York's most



ISAAC B. POTTER.

enterprising citizens. For nearly a decade he has been identified with league affairs. He was chief consul of the New York division. Under his able guidance New York's membership in the league was increased from 4,857 to nearly 26,000. He fought the Albany lobbyists and obtained the passage of the Armstrong bicycle buggare bill. That was the first bill of its kind to pass in this country. Other States have emulated New York, and it is Mr. Potter's hope that before long every commonwealth in the United States will have done likewise. He has done grand work in the cause of good roads. That is his hobby. He once edited a magazine published in the interests of improved highways. It is said the publication was the best of its kind ever undertaken. Mr. Potter is a brilliant orator and is one of the best parliamentarians in this country. Last year the league grew under his direction. That organization passed the 100,000 mark with him as its chief executive, and its treasury is in a most prosperous condition. He may be depended upon to continue the good work.

What a Recent Discovery Reveals.
The Smithsonian Institution has received a collection which is of importance to the archeologist.

It is known as the Seton-Karr contribution, having been discovered by this Englishman in Somaliland, on the eastern coast of Africa. The implements were purchased from the discoverer by the Smithsonian Institution.

There are about fifty pieces in the collection, made of flint or quartzite, and ranging in size from an inch or so in length to half a foot, some weighing several pounds. The objects are supposed to be spear heads, battle axes and wedges, truncheons, bulldozers, or whatever they may be termed. "The discoverer had this to say on the subject of his find and the locality where the objects were unearthed: "Certain landmarks as to the four rivers mentioned in Genesis led me to think that the Garden of Eden, if it ever existed, may have been here, and that these very tools had been made and used by Adam and his numerous descendants. At any rate, my discoveries in Egypt and Somaliland lead me to the idea that man's original home, or the place where he was gradually evolved, must have been in Africa, or at least, in a tropical land, where clothes were unnecessary and food plentiful to hand."

A Potato Digger.

A new potato digging machine has a steel-pointed scoop to raise the potatoes and earth on to a sloter elevator, over which a cylinder brush is revolving to separate the potatoes from the dirt, after which the tubers are carried to a screen, which allows the small potatoes to fall into one box and carries the large ones into another box.

Buying Titles.

Since 1860 only twelve Americans have married English peers, and of these four were second or third wives. There are about 700 peers.

Everybody seems to know just where the north pole is and yet no one is able to find it. Nearly every young man has the notion that something important is liable to go on down town at night.

new subscribers to the **AVALANCHE**, and those who have not yet paid up, can have it and the Weekly Inter-Ocean for \$1.50.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, MAR. 17, 1898.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BORN—March 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boeson, a son.

TO RENT—Four room cottage in good condition. Enquire at this office.

J. Failing, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, Tuesday.

H. Funck, of South Branch, was in town, Tuesday.

Save postage by subscribing for a Magazine, at J. W. Sorenson's.

S. H. Eggleston, of Center Plains, was in town Tuesday.

Supervisor Hoell, of Blaine township, was in town last Saturday.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek township, was in town Monday.

A. B. Corwin, of Peré Cheney, was in town, Monday.

Call at the Store of Salling, Hanson & Co., and see the new display of Crescent Bicycles.

There are advertised letters in the post office for Albert Anderson and Joseph Bushaw.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Joe Rosenthal has moved to Cheboygan, and will go into business in that city.

Arthur Brink has moved into a house on Walnut Street, next door to Chas. Butler.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Leave your subscription for Magazines, etc., with J. W. Sorenson, and save your postage.

Be prepared for our Friday and Saturday Sales. Salling, Hanson & Co.

A. E. Newman is erecting a new residence in the east part of the village.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Marius Hanson and Victor Salling went to Alma, Wednesday of last week.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

FOR SALE—House and lot, cheap. For particulars enquire of S. W. Colter.

Ride a Crescent Bicycle. For sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

FOR SALE—Two second-hand bicycles in good condition, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Theron Deckrow caught a finger in the cog wheels of a cutting box Monday morning, lacerating it badly, and cutting the nail entirely off.

Wm. Hatch, of Roscommon county, will move on to section one, in Beaver Creek. He wants to be nearer Grayling.

Mrs. Harriet Reed, wife of Rev. Seth Reed, pastor of M. E. Church, Caydon, died last Sunday, and was buried at Flint, on Tuesday.

Ride a Crescent Bicycle. For sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Comrade D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town from Saturday until Monday, visiting with friends and attending Post meeting.

Mrs. E. O. Hebert, of Maple Forest township, was in town, last Saturday. She expects Mr. Hebert to come home for a visit this week.

James Norn moved his camp out of the woods north of town, last Saturday. James Smith, of Frederic, will finish the lumbering there.

Charles Butler came near losing a finger, last Saturday, by getting it caught between a block and car wheel, which he was trying to stop.

Ride a Crescent Bicycle. For sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mr. W. Bailey has entered into the employ of D. Ward, at an increased salary, and Mrs. Bailey has returned to Grayling.

We are being overwhelmed with letters from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from prospective settlers, and predict a large immigration here this season.

E. T. Waldron, of South Branch township, was in town last Saturday, and made us a call. He reports seeing robins last week, and hearing them sing. Next.

Ride a Crescent Bicycle. For sale at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Rev. J. V. N. Hartness, Superintendent of Sunday School Missionary work for Michigan, will be at the Presbyterian church next Sunday, for the regular service, morning and evening.

Mrs. L. T. Wright is the happy possessor of the finest wheel in town.

The W. R. C. observe St. Patrick's Day, by giving a supper for the benefit of their carpet fund.

Five families arrived in the village during the past week, who will locate on lands in this county.—Roscommon News.

Arbor day is April 29th, and every person should plant a tree at that day. Lombard Poplars suits our soil and climate, and they are fast growers.

Topic for Christian Endeavor, next Sunday evening, March 20th: "The Evils of all Intemperance." Prov. 23: 20, 21, 29-35. Miss Russell, Leader.

Geo. W. Morgan lost \$25.00 last Thursday, between Delaure's barn and Bates & Co's. store, a \$20.00 and a \$5.00 bill. The finder will leave it at this office and receive reward.

The Ladies of the village will be pleased to know, that Mrs. Hill has engaged additional help in her dress-making business. Miss Van Giesen, of Caro, is her assistant.

Dr. N. Traver, of Detroit, arrived in town Tuesday morning. He will be shaking hands with old friends and looking after his interests here until after the tenth.—Lewiston Journal.

Look at our advertising column in this paper. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Rev. David Howell, of Lansing, was in town Monday and Tuesday, in the interest of the Presbyterian Church. He is ever a welcome visitor to our citizens, regardless of creed.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Hanson, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Lunch will be served. All are invited.

Mrs. Hill has engaged Miss Ida Van Giesen, a first class cutter and alter, who will help her in dress-making, and she will be pleased to have the ladies call and examine their work.

Look at our advertising column in this paper. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Frank Crego, of Worth, an old citizen of Beaver Creek township, was in town, Monday. She has been the guest of Mrs. W. Stewart of that town, for the past two weeks, and is now visiting with friends in the village.

Stewart Slicker, of Cheney, will start to-morrow for his new home in Washington, D. C. He expects to be there at least a year, but will retain all his interests in this county. We regret his going.

John F. Anderson, an old resident of Grayling, who moved about two years ago to Brooklyn, N. Y., has returned, and is stopping with his father-in-law, Supervisor Hoell, of Blaine township. They all come back.

Look at our advertising column in this paper. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Comrade Henry Mansie returned on Friday last, and went to Lewiston, to-day. He will be here the first week in April, and all those who want to be fitted with glasses, can leave their orders with Andrew Peterson.

R. D. Connine is getting the timber on the corner lot, near their store on which to erect a small building to be used for the post-office. From what we have learned it will not be of a size that the location and town should demand, but it will make a good location for the office.

Look at our advertising column in this paper. Salling, Hanson & Co.

One fare for the round trip to the Epworth League Convention at Jackson, by the Michigan Central, from all its stations March 31st, and April 1st, good for return until April 4th. Full information at Michigan Central ticket offices.

J. M. Yater, of Denton, was in the village this week and informed us that he had captured twelve lynx this winter, and that one that he had captured in a trap last week was killed and devoured by its mates. He says they are very large and are the regular Canadian lynx.—Roscommon News.

Monday was the 39th. anniversary of the birthday of J. C. Burton, and in the evening about fifty of his friends called to assist him in commemorating the occasion. The evening was pleasantly passed with games and conversation, and was wound up with a lunch, that was so appetizing that many of the guests would have been pleased to have kept on commemorating for the balance of the week, and they with the Avalanche join in the wish that he may live to enjoy many such happy anniversaries.

Ruddock Post, No. 224, G. A. R., attended the memorial services at St. James' church, Sunday evening, in memory of the victims of the Maine disaster in Havana harbor.—Cheboygan Tribune.

An exchange says: "Will people think more and say less, do more and promise less, be more honest and less, work more and deadbeat less, tend to their own business more and their neighbors' less, be more economical and less extravagant in 1898 than in 1897? If so, we shall have a prosperity that politicians never dreamed of."

During the year 1897 there was received for deer licenses by the county clerks of the several counties of the state the sum of \$7,003.25. The amount received from resident hunters was \$5,014.00, and from non-residents \$1,089.25. The state received one-half of the resident hunters' license fees, and all of the money paid by non-resident hunters.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, and in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your liver, stomach and kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store. Only 50c a bottle.

The March number of EVERYWHERE (Will Carleton's Magazine) is full of the unique features that have placed this journal among the leading literary products of the country. There is a continuation of "Rhymes of the Classics," by Carleton; an interesting sketch on China; an article on "Frances Willard's Sister," a temperate though patriotic editorial on the American-Spanish crisis; and numerous sketches, poems and stories (among which "The Talking Spider" is peculiarly interesting and noticeable.) This high class magazine is afforded at the lowest possible price: fifty cents a year, or twenty-five cents for six months. Readers of this paper, if they mention the fact, will for a limited time be supplied four months for ten cents. Address The Everywhere Publishing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Gorton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular price 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded."

Circuit Court.

The second case in Court last week, which was on trial as we went to press, was the case of James Sedgwick vs. The H. Joseph Co., who claimed about \$800.00 due, and after a protracted legal fight obtained judgment for about \$20.00. It will probably be appealed.

The People vs. Conrad Howse for furnishing liquor to a minor, was next tried, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The People vs. Mrs. Owen was brought under a special statute, and pleaded guilty. She was sentenced to six months in jail, where she was taken Monday morning.

The ejectment case of Gilmore vs. Joseph, depending on a tax title, was of more than local interest, and was stubbornly fought by Hon. Seth Bean, of Adrian, for the plaintiff, and J. K. Wright, and M. J. Connine for defendant. It was entirely a question of law, and a verdict for the plaintiff was directed by the Court, and the property restored to Mr. Gilmore. Judge Sharpe is inclined to hold the tax law valid, and rendered his decision in this case entirely on defects of the record, not passing upon the other objections raised by the defendant.

The order of the Court heretofore granted, for Sheriff Chalker to show cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him to serve an attachment issued in favor of Bates & Co., vs. Staley & Trench, which he refused to serve because the property was in the hands of a receiver, was argued at length by M. J. Connine and Jos. Patterson for the relators, and by Geo. L. Alexander and J. K. Wright for the respondent, and the writ denied.

In the mandamus case against the School Board of Center Plains township the writ was granted.

The usual decree for sale was given on the tax record.

WAR WITH SPAIN!

WAR WITH SPAIN, has been the talk of the day, but now it is all about

CLAGGETT'S
NEW STOCK
OF SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES IN
GENTS, LADIES & CHILDRENS'
SHOES.

Also Sole Agent For The Celebrated
LITTLE GIANT SCHOOL SHOE. The
Best on Earth, for Wear and Durability.

Every Department Jam Full Of
BARGAINS!

Our TEAS and Coffees can not be excelled. If you want good Flour, try McArthur's Patent, or Roller Champion. The best in the market.

Our Motto is GOOD GOODS, QUICK SALES
and SMALL PROFITS. Come and be convinced.
S. S. CLAGGETT,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BEEF, WINE AND IRON,
OUR OWN MAKE,
ONLY FIFTY CENTS, A PINT BOTTLE.
JUST RECEIVED A FINE LINE OF
BOX PAPER,
RANGING IN PRICE FROM
FIVE TO FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.
AT THE
OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE OF
LUCIEN FOURNIER,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Salt Rheum, Itch, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

We are in daily receipt of letters from parties in Ohio and other states asking about the lands in this section, and stating that they want to come and locate. The last is from Fred E. Davis, of Indiana, who says that there are six or eight families ready to come.—Roscommon News. Can't you boom Crawford county a little while you are in the emigration business? We would appreciate it.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.
Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Jacobs' Celery King for the Nerves is a vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on L. Fournier, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Editorial letters are the latest thing in journalistic columns. The idea evidently emanated from the same thinker whose idea letters have recently been expressed in storyettes and sermonettes. An editor is really behind the times if he does not meet the fact half way and publish some localities.—Exchange.

Geo. C. Barnes a member of Ruddock Post, No. 224, G. A. R., received word Sunday morning that he had been granted a pension of \$6.00 per month dating back to the time of his application some six years since.—Cheboygan Tribune.

Good News.
No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed FREE OF CHARGE by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the greatest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottle, 50 cents and 25 cents.

Frank Craig, the Wolverine photographer who had his face so badly burned by the explosion of chemicals while taking a flash-light photo, has almost recovered from the accident, and is in town assisting N. K. Neilson.—Osego Co. Herald.

Windmills, Wells, & Co.

Now is the time to have your Well done. The old reliable Well Driller, of Crawford County, who has had fifteen years' experience, is now ready to erect the best of Wind Mills, put in the best of Pumps, and put down the best of Tubular or Drive Wells, &c., &c. Correspondence solicited. Address FRANK DECKROW, Mar 17th Grayling, Michigan.

WE*NEVER*DO*ANYTHING*BY HALVES!

ALTHOUGH AT TIMES WE DO SELL MER-
CHANDISE THAT WAY.*

THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL
100 CHILDREN'S SUITS, 100
SELECTED FROM REGULAR STOCK.

Some of which are slightly soiled, some are broken lots, while others are not desirable for us to sell at the regular prices.

Sizes average from 5 to 15 years. Former prices were \$1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and \$3.00. We offer you choice of any suit at
98 CENTS A SUIT.

IKE ROSENTHAL, Grayling, Michigan.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, &c., &c.

Just in! All the newest shades in Ladies' Kid Gloves, in hooks and clasps.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling, the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Notice.
Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Take Notice!

All parties indebted to me are earnestly requested to make remittances as often, and as large as convenient. We need funds.

Yours Respectfully,
Nov. 11, 1897 S. S. CLAGGETT.

Auction! Auction!

I will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, March 26th, 1898, the following property: Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Mrs. A. J. ROSE.

Republican Caucus.

A Republican Caucus will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, March 26th, 1898, at 7.30 p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it. By order of Township Committee.

T. A. CARNEY, Chairm.

M. A. DAVIS, Sec'y.

Notice of Teacher's Examination.

A regular examination for teachers and candidates for the Freshman Class of the Agricultural College will be held at the Town Hall, Thursday and Friday, March 24th and 25th, 1898.

FLORA M. MARVIN,
Com'r. of Schools.

Democratic-Peoples Union - Silver Caucus.

There will be a Democratic-Peoples Union-Silver-Caucus at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, on Monday evening, March 28th, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination a township ticket, and transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

By Order of COMMITTEES.

Notice for proving Claims.

IN ACCORDANCE with an order issued out of the Circuit Court in Chancery, at a special session of said court, held at the Court House in Grayling, Mich., on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1898,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons, having claims against the "Grayling Exchange Bank," are required to present the same to the Receiver, and make legal proof thereof on or before the 30th day of May, A. D. 1898.

RASMUS HANSON,
3-3-12w RECEIVER.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, [s. s.]
County of Crawford, [s. s.]

ESTATE OF NAROLUS GUTRI, Deceased.
The undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioner on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1898, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to call persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Monday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1898, and on Monday, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day, at the office of the Judge of Probate, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to receive and examine claims against said estate.

Dated Grayling, Mich., Feb. 28th A. D. 1898.

REUBEN P. FORBES,
ADELBERT TAYLOR, COMMISSIONERS.

3-3-12w

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

8:55 P. M. Mackinac Express, Daily except Su day, arrives at Mackinac, 7:00 P. M.
2:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinac 7:15 A. M.
1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinac 7:30 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Ba City, 5:25 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.
12:05 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 3:45 A. M. Detroit, 7:50 A. M.
2:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:45 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation, Depart 6:30 A. M. At 1:40 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT

A. W. CARFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt., Grayling.

Mortgage Sale.

UNDER the power of sale contained in mortgage, secured by Anderson and Acquardson, his wife, are mortgages, and Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan is the mortgagee. The mortgage bears date February 8th, 1895, was recorded February 10th, 1895, in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber 127 of mortgages, pages 629 and 630. At this date there is due on said mortgage four hundred and thirty two and 69-100 dollars. The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, viz: Lot four (4) Block three (3) of Goodale's Addition to Grayling. This land will be sold at the front door to the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Saturday, March 13th, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, cost and expenses of sale, and the attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage and by law.

Dated December 30th, 1897.

STANDARD SAVINGS & LOAN Association, Mortgagee.

DANNOCK & REXFORD,
Attorneys for Mortgagee, doec23-13w

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Grayling, Mich., January 25th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following A. N. HEDDER has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on March 18th, 1898, viz: Claim No. 10,000,000, a publication No. 5557, for the SD&L, Section 16, T. 2 N. 2, W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon said land, viz: Peter Abell, Fred F. Howell, Henry Keldhauser, Hugo Schreiber, all of Grayling, Mich.

OSCAR PALMER, Register.

PATENTS

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HAVANA VERY WEAK.

HER DEFENSES COULD NOT RESIST MODERN GUNS.

The Cuban Capital City Has Many Fortifications, but They Are of the Antiquated Kind, Not Strongly Built and Are Poorly Equipped.

Medieval Fortresses. Time was when the city of Havana was one of the strong places of the world. That was in the days when battle ships carried as many as 125 guns, against whose puny fire towering walls of massive granite served as an impregnable defense. Modern science, with its monster shot and almost fabulous range, has changed all that, and to-day Havana is not only not the mighty fortress that it once was, but, despite the fact that vast sums have within the last two years been expended on its defenses, it can now hardly be considered as capable of offering any serious resistance to attack, either by land or sea.

The seaward defenses of Havana may be divided into two classes—those within the harbor and at its entrance, which are interesting only from an antiquarian and picturesque aspect, and the modern works, armed with a few pieces of heavy breechloading ordnance, which, since the beginning of the war, have been erected along the shores east and west of the harbor mouth.

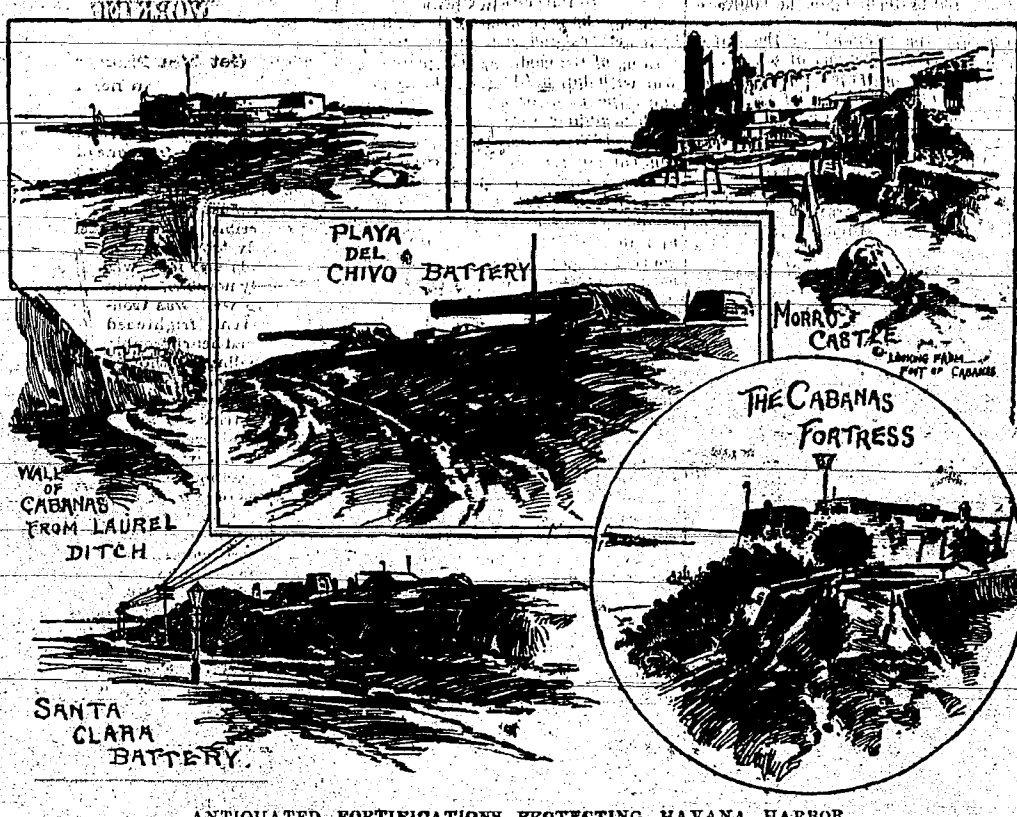
Best known of all the forts of Havana is the world-renowned Morro Castle, the marvelously picturesque medieval stronghold that crowns that rocky eminence at the left of the entrance of the harbor. A hundred years ago its massive bastions, bristling with the heaviest artillery of the period, frowned defiance to the navies of the world. Now the Morro, stripped of all armament save a few harmless cannon, serves only as a prison, as a garrison for recruits from Spain and as a signal station and pedestal for the great lighthouse that towers above the seaward height of the fortress just across the eastern ditch. Dividing it from the castle proper is an outwork known as the Velasco Battery. Across the harbor from the Morro stands the quaint old Castillo de La Punta, a square, bastioned stone fort, mounting three or four old Parrotts and a solitary 15-inch Rodman of the kind which is now being removed from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth to make room for modern ordnance. Beyond the Punta, all the way to the Cavallera wharf, the shore is fairly encumbered with the remains of batteries, in their day most formidable, but now stripped of armament and used only as barracks or store houses.

The walls of the stupendous fortress known as La Cabana crown the heights on the eastern shore of the harbor from near the southern sallyport of the Morro all the way to the village of Casa Blanca in an unbroken palisade of gray and white stone, stained here and there with broad splashes of vivid red. La Cabana is now nothing but a vast prison and place of execution. Originally designed to mount hundreds of guns, it now possesses only a saluting battery and five small rifles, with a few ancient pieces, which are only available for defense against a land attack. The condition of La Cabana's ordnance may be inferred from the fact that the garrison, after superhuman exertions, was only able to return the Maine's national salute of twenty-one guns with nineteen struggling shots, delivered in what one of the American officers declared to be the "raggedest salute I ever heard."

Most formidable of all the modern defensive works of Havana is the great sand battery at Playa del Chivo, on the sea coast, about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the Morro. It was recently declared by an examination of all the new batteries as the "only one in the construction of which the least glimmer of embellishment had been shown." The battery mounts two magnificent twelve-inch Krupp rifles, which, however, are destitute of all protection save what is afforded by a broad but very low parapet of sand.

Half a mile further to the eastward is an unfinished battery of similar construction, mounting four eight-inch guns and a few small mortars. Both these batteries could be readily taken to task and carried by troops landed to the unprotected little haven at Cofre, three miles to the eastward of Havana. On the heights in the rear of the first battery are several large powder magazines, completely exposed to the fire of ships.

To the westward of the harbor lies a chain of batteries, extending from La Punta all the way along the shore to the mouth of the Almudena River, where there is another sheltered landing place with no other defense than the ancient castle of Carmelo, erected in 1509, the oldest building of European



ANTIQUATED FORTIFICATIONS PROTECTING HAVANA HARBOR.

construction in the new world. A force landed here could proceed along the shore road under cover of the guns of the fleet and march into the city, carrying one battery after the other on the way.

Of this range of works, the first, beginning at the eastward, is the Reina battery, a stone structure armed with a few antique pieces of ordnance. Next to it, and within the outskirts of the city, is the Santa Clara battery, an earthwork which ranks next in importance to the big Playa del Chivo battery. It mounts three old 24-inch sea-lion Krupp and two twelve-inch Ordnance guns. These latter were built in Spain on a system that has nothing to recommend it beyond cheapness of construction, consisting as they do of a steel tube re-enforced, incredible as it may seem, with nothing better than a cast iron jacket.

Within a stone's throw of Santa Clara is a little masonry battery, mounting four breech-loading mortars of only eight-inch calibre. The battery is of such light construction as to offer only a trifling protection to the guns. Further westward at the foot of H street, in the suburb of Vedado, is another battery, mounting two ten-inch and two six-inch modern guns.

As the main defense of the city against land attack are the antique castles of Atares and Principe, in the latter of which is a small battery of modern mortars, whose fire is capable of being directed seaward.

Ivory Used by the Ancients. The earliest recorded history we might say prehistoric, the hieroglyphical—that has come down to use has been in carvings on ivory and bone. Long before metallurgy was known among the prehistoric races, carvings of horn and ivory, engraved with excellent pictures of animals, have been found in caves and beds of rivers and lakes. There are specimens in the British museum, also, in the Louvre, of the Egyptian skill in ivory carving, attributed to the age of Moses. In the latter collection are chairs or seats of the sixteenth century, B. C., inlaid with ivory, and other pieces of the eleventh century, B. C. We have already referred to the Nineveh ivories. "Carving of the 'precious substance' was extensively carried on at Constantinople during the middle ages; combs, caskets, horns, boxes, etc., of carved ivory and bone, often set in precious stones, of the old Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, are frequently found in tombs. Crucifixes and images of the virgin and saints made in that age are often graceful and beautiful. The Chinese and Japanese are rival artists now in their peculiar miniature and detail.—Popular Science Monthly.

The True and the Imitation. Dora seated at the piano. Weeps to see the hero perish. How a President dines. Fit for china nymphs to cherish. O that Dora's heart would be. Half so soft and warm for me!

When the faring lights are out His heroic deeds are over. Gave his splendid strut and shout. Gave his raptures of a lover. While my humdrum heart you'd find True, though out of sight and mind. Athenaeum.

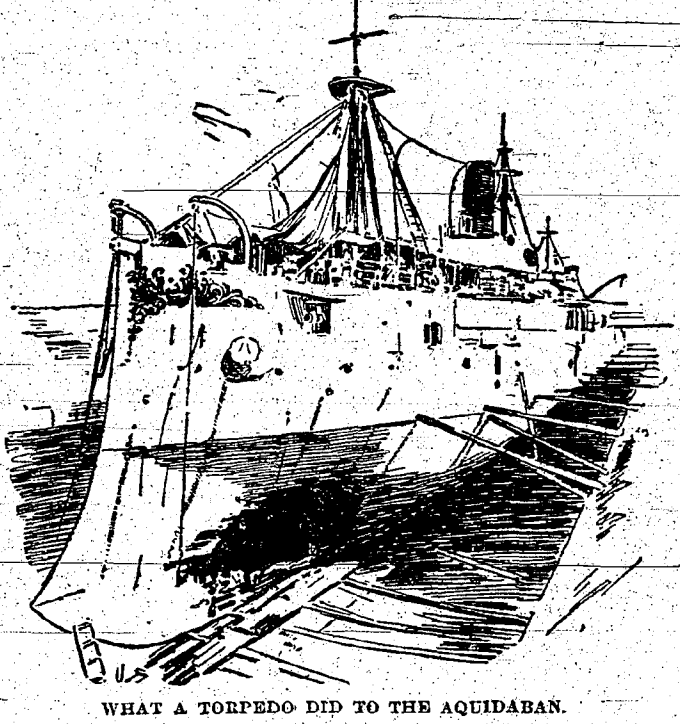
WHAT ONE TORPEDO DID.

Knocked a Great Hole in Steel Bottom of the Rebel Brazilian Aquidaban.

Before the rebel Brazilian fleet in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, under Admiral De Gama, surrendered in 1894, Rebel Admiral Mello had sailed out of the harbor in the Aquidaban. The torpedo boats sent by the Brazilian government to find the ship came upon her in the harbor of Desterro, down the coast. The Cinquenta Sampa, which did the torpedoing, is a torpedo gunboat, having a bow tube and two broadside launching tubes, two twenty-pounder rapid firing guns and four three-inch rifles. She, in company with a torpedo boat something after the style of the Quashing, entered the Desterro harbor, where the Aquidaban was at anchor.

The first torpedo of which there is any record in warfare was one which blew up a British armed schooner off New London in 1777. It was a floating torpedo, which was sent against the British ship by the tide.

Insanity in Prussia. There has been a good deal of comment of late upon the increase of insanity in England. It seems, from a



WHAT A TORPEDO DID TO THE AQUIDABAN.

shortly after midnight, April 16. The torpedo boat advanced and at 100 meters she launched her bow torpedo. Both missed. The Sampa then advanced and at 75 meters fired her bow torpedo, which missed, and at 50 meters her port broadside. The last torpedo struck the Aquidaban about ten feet below the water line and twenty-five feet abaft the bow, making a hole twelve feet square on the port side and a round hole three feet in diameter on the starboard side. The plates for several feet around the hole on the port side were crushed in.

The Aquidaban sank in shallow water and was afterward raised and repaired. The cut published herewith is from a photograph taken of the Aquidaban when she had been placed in dry dock for repairs, and gives an excellent idea of what kind of hole is made in the bottom of a steel ship when a Whitehead torpedo strikes her.

In the civil war in Chili, in 1891, the government cruiser Blanco Encalada

recent official report, that a similar if not a worse condition of affairs exists in Prussia, where the lunatic asylums find difficulty in providing accommodations for the crowds of applicants for admission. In 1871 the total number of lunatics in Prussia was 55,003, in 1880 it had risen to 66,345, while in 1896 it had gone up to 82,850. It is interesting to note also that while the growth of insanity is general, it is more marked among men than among women. Of 100,000 Prussian males it seems 278 are found insane; but in a like number of women only 243. From figures given in the same return it appears that blindness is diminishing, while the number of deaf mutes is rather increasing.

Russian Dainties. There are many curious things sold in the Russian markets, and one can buy eels and snakes and chicken legs. Lamb's feet are sold as a great dainty, and calves' feet are bought for soup.

The woman with small feet may be vain, but she walks on her pride.

CLEVER TOMMY STRINGER.

He Can Neither See, Hear, Nor Utter Words of Speech.

Tommy Stringer is the kind of boy who would sing merrily at his work if he could, but that is one of the few things that are out of the range of his accomplishment. In lieu of it, his comely face shines with joy and satisfaction when he takes a piece of wood in one hand and a tool in the other and begins to fashion some simple article of use or ornament.

Tom is deaf and dumb and blind, and his means of communicating with other people are confined almost wholly to the use of the manual alphabet. Nevertheless, he has been attending the Lloyd school in Boston for the past year, where he is taught with ordinary pupils, most of whom he exceeds in the neatness and accuracy of his work. He goes twice a week, being accompanied from the Kindergarten for the Blind, in Jamaica Plain, by his teacher, Miss Conley, who is his companion, confidante, interpreter and protector, as well as teacher.

These days are as good as holidays to Tom. He never has to be reminded of them or coaxed or scolded into going. The trip in itself is an event fraught with as much interest as if he could see the sights along the way and hear the cries and the music of the street.

"How many people are in the car?" he spells with his inquisitive little fingers. Into the palm of the teacher's hand. "What kind of a lady sits next to me, and what does she wear? What street are we on now? Are the buildings high or low? What is there in the shop windows?"

He uses the same kind of tools in his



TOMMY STRINGER AND MISS CONLEY.

woodwork that the other boys do, except that his rule has to have raised figures on it, and in marking off he uses an awl instead of a lead pencil. Tom is neat, orderly, careful and exact in his work, and rarely makes a blunder of any kind. His intuitions are so keen and his two senses of touch and smell, upon which he depends, are so highly developed that he can detect the slightest variations from the model.

HUMOR AND ITS USES.

It Is the Sunshine of the World, but May Be Overworked.

"Humor is the very sunshine of the world," writes Carrie E. Garrett in the Woman's Home Companion. "Hardly any other single gift will go so far to refresh and inspire one in every-day life and keep the heart still young. It steals merrily across that workaday world, animating the dreariest monotony and finding place in the most hopeless destiny. Such a gay traveling companion is humor for the pilgrimage of life!"

"The woman with a sense of humor has a safeguard against ennui, against folly and against despair. She can never be dull so long as the comedy of life is being played before her eyes, with a keen sense of the ridiculous she is not likely to 'make a fool of herself,' and she will never be hopelessly unhappy, for she will find in the most adverse fate something still to laugh at, and after all laughter is your true alchemist. However it may be with the unusual person, surely the sturdy individual who cannot laugh spontaneously on occasions is fit for treasuries, stratagems and spoils!"

"But this blessed gift of humor should be used to lift the shadows of life, not to deepen them. A joke which causes another a pang of humiliation or makes some sensitive heart ache is not only a cruel sort of amusement, but it is also a very expensive indulgence. For just a moment's gratification at having made a 'hit' the 'funny woman' may forever lose a friend, and may even arouse a very genuine spirit of enmity. We learn to forgive, and mayhap forget, many injuries in life's troubled journey, but perhaps among the wounds that rankle longest in the human heart are those which are made 'only in fun.'"

CHARCOAL BURNING.

Methods Employed by Those Engaged in the Work in England.

The methods employed by the charcoal burners of England seem primitive in this day, but the results obtained are satisfactory. First, the young trees are cut down and stripped of their branches and laid in heaps to be carted away, the burners reserving only oak between two and three inches thick, which is cut into two-foot lengths and the bark peeled off. The bark is tied in bundles and carted off and the short sticks are laid regularly side by side in a circular heap sixteen feet in diameter and six feet high. This heap is covered with rushes and earth, a small hole being left in the center. Through this the fire is introduced and eats its way downward. A little air is let in from



LAYING THE STICKS.

the bottom and the fire is kept burning slowly and steadily. A pit takes two days to burn through. Strong winds are a great enemy to successful combustion and great streams of smoke are usually made. In burning the wood loses 40 per cent. in bulk and 80 in weight.

After a man has been married three or four times, he must feel a good deal like a horse that has been owned by three or four different owners.

DIVER'S WORKING SUIT.

It Is Made of India Rubber and Is Enough to Save the Fish.

The work of a diver is attended by many risks, but dangers become familiar through long custom, so his task usually has few terrors for him. He depends trusting to the proper working of the mechanism by which he is supplied with air and to the strength of the life line, which lowers and pulls him up.

The diving suit, which is the one generally used now, is made of India rubber, with a helmet and breastplate of copper. Outside of the rubber, to protect it from hard usage, an extra suit of



ENOUGH TO SCARE THE FISH.

canvas overalls is worn, and after a rough piece of work this canvas is frequently torn to shreds. Around his waist the diver wears a belt made of bars of lead fastened crosswise on a leather band. His shoes are of metal, heavily weighted, so that he can maintain an erect position easily, and the entire suit with which he enters the water weighs about 175 pounds. This is necessary to enable him to sink to the required depth. The helmet is supplied with windows of thick glass, one in front and two others at each side of it, so that by turning his head slightly inside the helmet the diver can see for some distance around him.

The air tubing is of strong, flexible rubber, through which the fresh air from above is driven down by means of a pump. This tube, before reaching the opening in the helmet through which the air is supplied to the diver, is carried through a ring on the breastplate at the diver's left shoulder. This is so that he may be able to grasp it quickly, without having to grope for it, in case he needs to signal to those at the pump above. One pull on the tube means that he wants more air and two pulls warn the pumpers that he is getting too much. If the air were supplied in excess the suit would become so buoyant that it would tend to rise. After being passed through the shoulder ring the tube goes around and enters the helmet at the back. From here the air passes through a flat rubber tube to the top of the helmet, where the single tube divides into three branches, one of which goes down to the nostrils and the other to the ears.

After the air has been breathed it passes on down inside the suit, inflating this sufficiently to overcome a certain degree of the hydrostatic pressure. Without air inside the rubber would be pressed against the diver's body and limbs by the weight of the water, and would drive the blood up into his head. There is another opening in the back of the helmet, through which the foul air finds its escape. This may be seen coming up to the top of the water in the form of bubbles. The life rope by which the diver is lowered and raised is about as thick as an ordinary clothes line. It is wound securely about his waist and fastened under his arms. Three pulls upon it signify to those above that the diver wishes to come up. It is possible to use electric lights under water, but it is not widely done. If a diver has to use one hand to carry his light he is badly handicapped in his work. Often he works by the sense of touch.

CHAPLAIN CHADWICK.

Priest Who Ministered to the Dying and Wounded of the Maine.

Chaplain John P. Chadwick, of the battleship Maine, figured in the news following the disaster at Havana as a



CHAPLAIN JOHN P. CHADWICK.

good Samaritan. He devoted himself body and soul to the wounded and dying of the Maine. Father Chadwick is one of two sons of a widowed mother, to whom he is much devoted. He has a sister, a nun, Sister Geraldine, in Peabody hospital, Canada. His father, who died just as Father Chadwick received his commission as chaplain, served with distinction both in the army and navy during the civil war. He was a builder in New York. Chaplain Chadwick said: "I have often heard our (the Maine's) officers say that they had never sailed with a crew of better men, and I firmly believe the statement. They were loyal and brave men."

Tobacco Chewers Taxed.

Tobacco chewing members of the Methodist Church in Albertville, Ala., have been levied upon by the stewards for a special tax of \$10 a year.

The undertaker may be slow, but he manages to overtake the rest of us.



Miss Spokes—What shall we have for our club colors? Mr. Pedelman—I guess black and blue will be all right.—Judge.

She—Jones is a fine fellow, isn't he? He—Yes, he has had his leg broken oftener than any foot-ball player in the country.

Perkins (to Jenkins)—I heard this morning that Barlow has been arrested. What has he done? Jenkins—Everybody.

Miss Ethel—I wonder if that gentleman can hear me when I sing? Maid—Of course he can. He is closing the window already.—Tit-Bits.

"What do you think of woman's rights?" "I think," replied the shoe clerk, "that they ought to match woman's lefts."—Chicago Post.

Patience—What is the cheapest-looking thing you ever saw about a bargain counter? Patricia—A husband waiting for his wife.—Yonkers Statesman.

Magistrate—The evidence shows that you threw a stone at the man. Mrs. McDuff—An! It shows more than that, yer honor. It shows that I hit him.

Dramatic author (dictating play)—Mary, my light, my life! I love you; will you be mine? Lady Typist (whose name is Mary)—Are you still dictating?

Mabel—You should see the French Count who is dancing attendance upon me. Susie—Ah, a French dancing-master, dear?—Philadelphia North American.

Charles Bragg—Yes, Miss Blighly, it costs me ten thousand dollars a year to live. Miss Blighly—Oh, Mr. Bragg, do you think it's worth it?—Boston Traveler.

Ledgerby—It does seem good to see old Dybbuck back at his desk after his long illness. Blighly—You bet it does—I was afraid it was another case of \$2 all round for a Royal tribute.—Chicago Journal.

"I have a doctor's certificate here that I cannot sing to-night," said the prima donna. "What?" roared the manager; "I'll give you a certificate that you never could sing."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Washburn—Mrs. Lakeside is going to celebrate his golden wedding next week. Mrs. Manhattan—You don't say so! Mrs. Washburn—Yes, she will then have been married fifty times.—Town Topics.

Ethel—Isn't it strange that Flossie attracts such intellectual men? Maud—Oh, no; she told me she always planned her gowns when they talk to her, and that gives her face that interested expression.—Harper's Bazar.

"Do you really mean to stand by what you say about retreating from public life?" inquired the intimate friend just before an election. "How do I know?" responded the politician; "I'm no prophet."—Washington Star.

Miss Thirtysmith (meaningly)—An Italian proverb says that "honest men marry soon," and— Jack Swift (solemnly)—I can not conceal it any longer, I live in deadly fear of being at any moment arrested for embezzlement.—Fack.

"I don't know which is worse," muttered young Blunderheads at the swell reception, retreating to a corner and wiping his perspiring brow; "but I believe I would rather be run over by a train than to step on one!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Did you ever go into a dark room, where you couldn't see any one, and yet something seemed to tell you there was some one there?" asked the spiritualist's medium. "Oh, yes," replied the man; "I used to have that experience often, in my courting days."—Yonkers Statesman.

Blunderly (looking at female portrait)—Great gracious! What a hideous face. Where did you find that sister? Artist (coldly)—That, sir, is a portrait of my sister. Blunderly—I beg your pardon. My mistake. I'm sure. After all, I ought to have noticed the family resemblance.—Tit-Bits.

Magistrate—You were drunk, of course, when the hold-up men went through you? Battered-up prisoner—I was, your honor. Magistrate—They got everything you had, I suppose? Battered-up prisoner—Everything, your honor, except a two-dollar bill I had in my watch pocket. Magistrate—The fine will be two dollars. Call the next case!—Chicago Tribune.

"I do so enjoy being at sea, away out of sight of land," said the ingenue. "It is romantic," assented the sourette. "I hadn't thought of that. But, when I look all around and see the horizon at the same distance everywhere, there comes over me a delightful sensation of occupying the center of the stage."—Indianapolis Journal.

First shade—What gills that hump-shouldered fellow that just arrived last week? I rarely see him at his seat lately. Second shade—He claims to have been a bicycle crank while on earth; but what that may have been I know not. At any rate, he has constructed a very peculiar machine with a couple of old balloons.—Puck.

"Of course, sir, I need scarcely say, in giving you my daughter, that I expect her to be surrounded with all the luxuries to which she has been accustomed." "Certainly, sir. If I had any preference for a home of our own, I would feel constrained to yield it. Your wish, sir, is law with me."—Detroit Journal.

Jack Plance—It was a great surprise to me to learn that you had invited your neighbors, the Flatpuruses, to our wedding. Jessica—Ah, but I ascertained that they were in such unquestionably straitened circumstances that they wouldn't come. That means they won't have money to get us a wedding present, and we will have a legitimate provocation for cutting them afterward.—Judge.

Big Pear Yield.

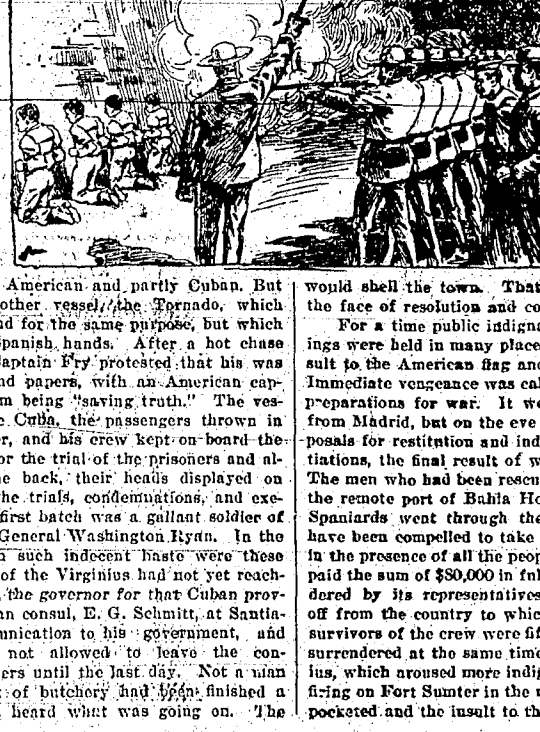
A single tree in an orchard near Corvallis, Ore., has yielded this season nine hundred pounds of Bartlett pears.

The trouble with a great many men is they are never satisfied with wasting their own time.

Some people are born tired and some seem to have been born for the purpose of making others tired.

BUTCHERY OF VIRGINIUS' SAILORS BY SPAIN

THE black episode of the Virginus is still fresh in the minds of the American people. It shows what may be expected by any government that handles Spain with too much consideration in diplomacy. The Virginus, known originally as the Virginia, was a British blockade-runner during our civil war. In 1870, when the Cubans were trying to break away from Spain, the Virginus resumed the old occupation, only with a change of base. For three years it succeeded in carrying on its business without being captured. It was under the command of a citizen of the United States, Captain Fry. The crew were partly American and partly Cuban. But one ill-starred day the Virginus came upon another vessel, the Tornado, which had been built in the same shipyard as itself and for the same purpose, but which had drifted in the fortunes of ownership into Spanish hands. After a hot chase the Virginus was run down and captured. Captain Fry protested that his was "an American ship, carrying American colors and papers, with an American captain and crew." All this was true, but far from being "saving truth," the vessel and all on board were taken to Santiago de Cuba, the passengers thrown in prison and Captain Joseph Fry, the commander, and his crew kept on board the Tornado. Drumhead court-martial was held for the trial of the prisoners and almost immediately four of them were shot in the back, their heads displayed on spikes and their bodies trampled by horses. The trials, condemnations, and executions of the others were in squads. In the first batch was a gallant soldier of our own war, but a British subject, Brigadier General Washington Ryan. In the last batch Captain Fry himself was shot. With such indecent haste were these atrocities made that the news of the capture of the Virginus had not yet reached Havana nor Madrid. General Juan Burriel, the governor for that Cuban province, equaled the cable to be cut that the American consul, E. G. Schmitt, at Santiago might be prevented from making any communication to his government, and the United States consul at that place was not allowed to leave the consulate or have any intercourse with the prisoners until the last day. Not a man would have escaped, but before the entire work of butchery had been finished a British gunboat came along in that region and heard what was going on. The



captain lost no time in reaching Santiago, and without waiting for the slightest ceremony demanded that the slaughter cease or he would bombard the town. That sort of pluck and promptness, from the days of Drake down, have made Great Britain a great nation. In less than ninety days ninety-three men under sentence of death were saved by the brave and humane interference of Sir Lambton-Loraine of the Niobe. He told the Weylers, or butchers, of Santiago de Cuba that he represented the United States and Great Britain both, and if any other man was harmed he would shell the town. That settled it. The

face of resolution and courage he quails. For a time placid in the United States ran very high. Mass meetings were held in many places, the newspapers showed deep resentment of the insult to the American flag and the atrocities which American citizens had suffered. Immediate vengeance was called for and the government made a faint show of preparations for war. It went so far as to threaten to withdraw Minister Siskles from Madrid, but on the eve of his withdrawal Spain consented to consider proposals for restitution and indemnity. Then followed a series of diplomatic negotiations, the final result of which must have made all Spain chuckle with delight. The men who had been rescued by the Niobe were put on board the Virginus in the remote port of Bahia Honda, and there, before a handful of witnesses, the Spaniards went through the farce of a salute. The Spaniards should at least have been compelled to take the Virginus into the harbor at Havana, and there, in the presence of all the people, made to pay homage to the United States. Spain paid the sum of \$50,000 in full indemnity for the lives of fifty-three persons murdered by its representatives, while all communication of these victims was shut off from the country to which they might have looked for protection. The total survivors of the crew were fifteen and of the passengers eighty-seven, who were surrendered at the same time as the vessel. This closed the episode of the Virginus, which aroused more indignation in this country than any other event save the firing on Fort Sumter in the memory of men now living. The blood money was pocketed and the insult to the flag has remained unavenged to this day.

